House of Representatives/100th Congress/2nd Session/Document No. 100-218

Resolved: That United States Foreign Policy Toward One or More African Nations Should Be Significantly Changed

Intercollegiate Debate Topic
1988-1989

Pursuant to Public Law 88-246

Compiled by the Congressional Research Service
Library of Congress

H920-4

PUBLIC LAW 88-246, 88TH CONGRESS, S. 2311, DECEMBER 30, 1963

AN ACT To provide for the preparation and printing of compilation of materials relating to annual national high school and college debate topics.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Congress is authorized and directed to prepare compilations of pertinent excerpts, bibliographical references, and other appropriate materials relating to (1) the subject selected annually by the National University Extension Association and the national high school debate topics and (2) the subject selected annually by the American Speech Association as the national college debate topic. In preparing such compilations the Librarian shall include materials which in his judgment are representative of, and give equal emphasis to, the opposing points of view on the respective topics.

Sec. 2. The compilations on the high school debate topics shall be printed as Senate documents and the compilations on the college debate topics shall be printed as House documents, the cost of which shall be charged to the congressional allotment for printing and binding. Additional copies of such documents may be printed in such quantities and distributed in such manner as the Joint Committee on Printing directs.

Approved December 30, 1963.

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Congressional Research Service
The Library of Congress

Washington, D.C. 20540

FOREWORD

The 1988-1989 intercollegiate debate topic is "Resolved: that United States foreign policy toward one or more African nations should be significantly changed."

In compliance with Public Law 88-246, the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress prepared this bibliography and study guide to assist college and university debaters in researching the topic. In selecting items for this manual, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) has attempted to sample and to cite the wide spectrum of opinions reflected in current literature on this question. No preference for any policy is indicated by the selection or positioning of articles cited, nor is CRS approval or disapproval of any policy or article to be inferred from its inclusion or omission.

The annotated bibliography covers such topics as the history and development of U.S. foreign policy in Africa, foreign aid commitments, military assistance, and other issues related to U.S. foreign and military policy.

A research guide is included at the end of this volume; it is intended to help debaters identify further references and organizational resources. Also included is a list of relevant publications that are available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Some of the U.S. Government documents listed in the manual may be found in U.S. Government depository libraries, which can be identified by local public libraries. The Library of Congress cannot distribute copies of these or other materials to debaters.

This bibliography and research guide were prepared by Sherry B. Shapiro, Bibliographic Specialist in Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Library Services Division. Martha Lederer produced the bibliography, indexes, and research guide.

Good luck to each debater in researching, preparing, and presenting arguments on this year's topic.

Joseph E. Ross

Joseph E. Ross, Director
Congressional Research Service

INTRODUCTION

This bibliography is designed to assist college and university debators on the 1988-1989 Intercollegiate Debate Topic on U.S. relations with African nations. It examines such issues as the history and development of U.S. policy in Africa, food relief, the politics of African nations, foreign and military assistance, and also includes general information on U.S. foreign and defense policy.

The majority of the citations in this annotated bibliography were obtained from the computerized Congressional Research Service Bibliographic Database, created and maintained by the Library Services Division. Other materials were selected from the collections of the Library of Congress and the Congressional Research Service.

The bibliography is arranged by author and includes indexes arranged by title and country, for ease in locating items on diverse topics. The indexes were generated by WordPerfect software and do truncate titles.

The author wishes to thank her colleagues in the Congressional Research Service for their assistance in the preparation of this bibilography. Thanks are extended to Kristin Vajs, Head, Subject Specialization Section, Library Services Division, and to Ellen B. Laipson, Specialist in Middle East and North African Affairs; Raymond W. Copson, Specialist in International Relations; Brenda Branaman, Analyst in African Affairs; and Marjorie Ann Browne, Specialist in International Relations, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division, for their review of this product. Thanks are also extended to Martha Lederer, Library Services Division, for her role in the preparation of this bibliography and related indexes. Special thanks are also extended to the Library of Congress Africa and Middle Eastern Division and Near Eastern and African Law Division for their comments.

Materials in this bibliography may be located at a nearby public, research, or depository library. The Congressional Research Service cannot provide debaters with copies of the items listed.

RESOLVED: THAT UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD ONE OR MORE AFRICAN NATIONS SHOULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGED

1988 freedom around the world: the map of freedom. Freedom at issue, no. 100, Jan.-Feb. 1988: whole issue (48 p.)
Contents.--The comparative survey of freedom, by Raymond D. Gastil.--Tables and maps.--The map of freedom.--Regional analyses.

Abegunrin, Olayiwola.
The Arabs and the southern African problem. International affairs (London), v. 60, winter 1983-84: 97-105.
"This article examines the historical development of Arab attitudes and opinions on the southern African problem, from the articulations of Nasser in the 1950s to the rhetoric of Colonel Qadhafi in the 1980s. Attention will be given to Arab support for liberation movements in the southern parts of Africa."

Abele, Daniel.
Soviet-Sudanese relations. [New York] Radio Liberty Research, 1986. 6 p.
"RL 395/86, Oct. 20, 1986"
"At the moment, Soviet-Sudanese relations are improving, but the degree of improvement is tempered by political and economic factors. Moscow has adopted a cautious stance toward a rapprochement with The Sudan, possibly out of fear that any precipitate action might endanger ties with its ally in Addis Ababa."

Adam, Erfried.
Mozambique: reform policy--a way out of the crisis? Aussenpolitik, v. 39, no. 2, 1988: 182-196.
"Pinpoints the following elements as the causes of the crisis in which Mozambique finds itself: self-overestimation and flawed assessment of internal circumstances and external framework conditions in the economic and social sectors, the war with the externally-supported RENAMO rebels. To overcome the crisis, Mozambique has launched a new policy: opening to the West in foreign affairs without relinquishing the special relations with the socialist camp."

Adam, Gordon.
Behind Barclays' pull-out. Africa report, v. 32, May-June 1987: 23-25.
"Barclays Bank was faced with an increasingly unprofitable future due to mounting criticism of its investment in South Africa and the downward trend in the apartheid economy. The general manager of Barclays--the first major British company to withdraw from South Africa--explains the moral and economic forces behind the Bank's decision."

Adam, Mohammed.
Nigeria--the busted boom. International perspectives, Jan.-Feb. 1987: 17-20.
Discusses Nigeria's rise to a position of power in Africa in the 1970's during the oil boom, and the subsequent slide in its reputation and economy in the 1980's. Analyzes the recent efforts of President Babangida to turn the economy around.

Addison, Tony.
Tanzania: adjusting to the IMF? Africa report, v. 31, May-June 1986: 81-83.
"Tanzanian President Mwinyi is not expected to deviate substantially from the economic policies of his predecessor, Julius Nyerere. But donors' continued reluctance to provide the concessional aid necessary for poverty alleviation may push the new leadership toward IMF loan conditions."

Adedeji, Adebayo.
Foreign debt and prospects for growth in Africa during the 1980s. Journal of modern African studies, v. 23, Mar. 1985: 53-74.
Discusses the factors that have contributed to the nature and magnitude of Africa's external indebtedness. Suggests how African governments and the international community may respond to the problem.

Adelman, Kenneth L. Knight, Albion W.
Impact upon U.S. security of a South African nuclear weapons capability. [Arlington, Va.] SRI International, Strategic Studies Center, 1981. 76 p. (SRI project 1200)
"Technical note SSC-TN-1200-1"
Contents.--Research problem and assumptions.--South Africa's nuclear capability.--Utility for South African nuclear weapons.--The effect of South African proliferation on Western economic interests.--The effect of South African proliferation on Western interests in access to strategic materials.--The effect of South African proliferation on Western political interests.--The effect of South African proliferation on Western military interests.--South African proliferation and Western security interests in general.

Africa. Bulletin of the atomic scientists, v. 41, Sept. 1985, special section: 21-52.
This collection of articles "summarizes the range of causes underlying the African famine, relying heavily on the perspectives of African specialists intimately concerned with these problems."

Africa, 1988. Current history, v. 87, May 1987: whole issue (193-234 p.)
Contents.--United States policy toward Africa, by N. Brian Winchester.-- Overcoming Zimbabwe's vulnerabilities, by Richard W. Hull.--Economic reform and war in Mozambique, by Marina Ottaway.--South Africa: the combatants regroup, by Kenneth W. Grundy.--Tanzania's economic recovery, by Michael F. Lofchie.--Decline or recovery in Zaire? by Thomas Turner.--Revolution and state power in Ethiopia, Edmond J. Keller.

Africa and communism. Issue: a journal of opinion (Africa), v. 16, no. 1, 1987: 3-17.
Contents.--The USSR and Africa, by Helen Desfosses.--Afrocommunism ten years after: crippled but alive, by Marina Ottaway.

Africa and Europe: from partition to interdependence or dependence? Edited by Amadu Sesay. Dover, N.H., Croom Helm, 1986. 250 p.
Contents.--Historical perspectives.--Independence and after.--Strategic and economic relationships.

Africa and food. Dept. of State bulletin, v. 85, June 1985: 1-8.
Includes "Africa: the potential for higher food production," which "focuses on the promising developments in agricultural research that in time could lead to substantially increased food production in Africa and alleviate future tragedies. It also considers the need for reform in the policy sector and describes U.S. food assistance to Africa." Also includes a statement by President Reagan on African hunger relief and a White House statement on economic assistance for Sudan.

Africa and international communism. Edited by David E. Albright. London, Macmillan, 1980. 277 p. (Contemporary African issues) (Macmillan international college editions)
The American edition has title: Communism in Africa.

Africa and the great powers in the 1980s. Edited by Olajide Aluko. Lanham, MD., University Press of America, c1987. 332 p.

Africa and the world today: views of Soviet experts from the Institute of Africa. Translated from the Russian by Sergei Chulaki. Moscow, Novosti Press Agency Pub. House, 1982. 120 p.

Africa at a glance 1988. Insight, v. 17, no. 4, 1987: whole issue (104 p.)
Partial contents.--Geo-economic regions and groupings.--Political data.--Economic and social data.

Africa: crisis and beyond. International journal, v. 41, autumn 1986: whole issue (707-881 p.)
Partial contents.--Hobbled Leviathans: constraints on state formation in Africa, by Richard Sandbrook.--New elements in militarism: Ethiopia, Ghana, and Burkina, by Eboe Hutchful.--South Africa: revolution, repression, reform, by Kogila Moddley and Heribert Adam.--Regionalism in Africa: a short study of the record, by David F. Luke.

Africa in the 1980s: a continent in crisis. Colin Legum and others; introduction by Catherine. New York, McGraw-Hill, c1979. 232 p. (1980s project/Council on Foreign Relations)

Africa in the grip of witchweed. New scientist, v. 109, Jan. 9, 1986: 44-48.
"Striga, or witchweed, is a parasitic weed [which] . . . to hijack[s] the roots of food crops. It also threatens to devastate harvests in the parts of Africa now emerging from drought."

Africa in the post-decolonization era. Edited by Richard E. Bissell, Michael S. Radu. New Brunswick, N.J., Transaction Books, c1984. 263 p.

Africa: observations on the impact of American foreign policy and development programs in six African countries: report of a congressional study mission to Zimbabwe, South Africa, Kenya, Somalia, Angola, and Nigeria, August 4-22, 1981, submitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. G.P.O, 1982. 82 p.
At head of title: 97th Congress, 2d Session. Committee print.
"June 1982."

Africa: perspectives on peace & development. Edited by Emmanuel Hansen. Tokyo, Japan, United Nations University, London, U.K.; Atlantic Highlands, N.J., Zed Books, 1987. 237 p. (United Nations University studies on peace and regional security)

Africa projected: from recession to renaissance by the year 2000? Edited by Timothy M. Shaw and Olajide Aluko. London, Macmillan, 1985. 217 p.
Chiefly papers presented at a workshop held at Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia, Canada in May 1981.

Africa south of the Sahara. Current history, v. 84, Apr. 1985: 145-192.
Partial contents.--Africa's development challenges, by C. Lancaster.--Pax Pretoriana: South Africa's regional policy, by K. Grundy.--South Africa: defending the Laager, by F. Hale.--The roots of economic crisis in Tanzania, by M. Lofchie.--Ghana's radical populist regime, by J. Kraus.--Uganda's uncertain quest for recovery, by N. Kasfir.--A new era dawns in Guinea, by L. Kaba.--Zaire: stalemate and compromise, by T. Turner.

Africa under colonial domination 1880-1935. Edited by A. Adu Boahen. London, Heinemann; Berkeley, Calif., University of California Press, 1985. 865 p. (General history of Africa; 7)

Africa: U.S. policy at a crossroads. Washington, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, c1979. 36 p. (AEI forum; 28)
Moderated by John Charles Daly.

Africa: which way forward? Hunger notes, v. 10, Mar. 1985: whole issue (11 p.)
Discusses political stability in Africa; external factors in the crisis; internal factors; problems and proposals.

African-American Conference (13th : 1983 : Harare, Zimbabwe)
Africa policy in transition: conference report, the African-American Conference, Harare, Zimbabwe, January 10-14, 1983. New York, N.Y. (833 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017), African-American Institute, 1983. 52 p.

African-American relations in the 80's: conference report; the African-American conference, Freetown, Sierra Leone, January 8-12, 1981, edited by Anthony J. Hughes. New York, N.Y. (833 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017), African-American Institute, 1981?. 32 p.

African armies, evolution and capabilities. Edited by Bruce E. Arlinghaus and Pauline H. Baker. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, c1986. 202 p.

African crisis areas and U.S. foreign policy. Edited by Gerald J. Bender, James S. Coleman, and Richard L. Sklar. Berkeley, University of California Press, c1985. 373 p.
Partial contents.--United States policy toward South Africa: is one possible? by William J. Foltz.--South African policy and United States options in Southern Africa, by Sam C. Nolutshungu.--Congressional initiatives on South Africa, by Anne Forrester Holloway.--Namibia and the crisis of constructive engagement, by Robert I. Rotberg.--American policy toward Angola: a history of linkage, by Gerald J. Bender.--Mozambique: tugging at the chains of dependency, by Allen F. Isaacman.--The American dilemma on the Horn, by Bereket H. Selassie.--United States foreign policy on the Horn of Africa: policymaking with blinders on, by Edmond J. Keller.-- Zaire and Saharan Africa.--Regionalism versus globalism.

African debt and financing. Edited by Carol Lancaster and John Williamson. Washington, D.C., Institute for International Economics, 1986. 223 p. (Special reports; 5)

African economic scene: agriculture needs top priority. World focus, v. 6, May 1985: whole issue (32 p.)
Contents.--Genesis of the crisis, by H. Chhabra.--Agriculture: need for enlightened policies, by H. Singh.--Industrialisation: need for South-South cooperation, by S. Mehta.--Lagos plan: unfulfilled hopes, by V. Sheth.--Foreign trade: mono products exports, by G. Nagar.--Foreign aid: misplaced priorities, by K. Panikkar.--India: forging new ties, by K. Dalal.

African history research trends and perspectives on the future. African studies review, v. 30, June 1987: whole issue (92 p.)
Partial contents.--Research perspectives on African history: an introduction, by David Newbury.--The interpretation of evidence in African history, by Thomas Spear.--Systems, games, and history: models for the study of Africa's past, by Robert Harms.--African history: an assessment and an agenda for future research, by Kings M. Phiri.--The prospects for African economic history: is today included in the long run? by Patrick Manning.--The future of the history of ideas in Africa, by Felix Ekechi.--The social history of Africa in the future: medical-related issues, by Marc H. Dawson.

African independence: the first twenty-five years. Edited by Gwendolen M. Carter and Patrick O'Meara. Bloomington, Indiana University Press; London, Hutchinson, 1985. 364 p.

African security issues: sovereignty, stability, and solidarity. Edited by Bruce E. Arlinghaus. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1984. 229 p. (Westview special studies on Africa)
Based on papers presented at a panel held during the annual meetings of the African Studies Association in Washington, D.C., in November 1982.

The African state in transition. Edited by Zaki Ergas. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1987. 340 p.

After apartheid. Third World quarterly, v. 9, Apr. 1987: whole issue (385-755 p.)
Partial contents.--South Africa's tomorrow, by Fatima Meer.--Post-apartheid South Africa and its neighbours, by Joseph Hanlon.--The dismantling of the apartheid war machine, by Horace Campbell.--South Africa: assistance and aid programmes, by Robert Browne.-- From apartheid to neocolonialism? by Colin Stoneman and John Suckling.-- Towards a democratic economy in South Africa, by Duncan Innes and Stephen Gelb.--The cost of apartheid, by Michael Savage.--South Africa's post-apartheid constitution, by Roger Ormond.

Agbi, Sunday O.
The Organization of African Unity and African diplomacy, 1963-1979. Agodi, Ibadan, Impact Publishers, 1986. 166 p.

Aguda, T. Akinola.
The judiciary in Africa. Fletcher forum, v. 9, winter 1985: 13-35.
"In his article, Dr. Aguda examines the potential power which members of the judiciary in Africa can derive through a constitutionally-based system of government for the administration of justice according to the rule of law."

Agyeman-Duah, Baffour.
The U.S. and Ethiopia: the politics of military assistance. Armed forces & society, v. 12, winter 1986: 287-307.
Analyzes "the politics of the U.S. military assistance to Ethiopia during the three years immediately following the overthrow of Selassie's empire by the armed forces in 1974."

Aid to Africa: how much can food aid help the starving? Economist, v. 296, July 20, 1985: 29-32.
Reviews the food relief situation in Africa, observing that "those who give food aid and who organise its distribution are not paying enough attention to how it is being used." Describes failures of the current aid efforts and outlines ways in which the relief operation could be improved.

AIDS in Africa: an epidemiologic paradigm. Science, v. 234, Nov. 21, 1986: 955-963.
Partial contents.--Historical perspective.--Present magnitude of the problem.--HIV and other retroviruses in Africa.--The future and prospects for control.

AIDS in Africa: the social impact and policy issues. Edited by Norman Miller and Richard Rockwell. Lewiston, NY, Edwin Mellen Press, 1988. (Studies in African health and medicine; v. 1)
This book will be available later in 1988.

Ajala, Adekunle.
Pan-Africanism: evolution, progress, and prospects. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1973, c1974. 442 p.

Ajala, Adekunle.
Southern Africa: any prospects for a revived detente? Development and peace, v. 8, spring 1987: 223-240.
"African states have, on two very important occasions, done everything possible to bring about a meaningful detente in Southern Africa. South Africa has equally on the two occasions frustrated these efforts."

Al-Hashimi, Muhammad Ali Alula.
Islam and Pan-Africanism. Detroit, Agascha Productions, 1973. 95 p.

Al-Karie, Ahmed Youssef.
Mubarak's Africa policy. Africa report, v. 27, Mar.-Apr. 1982: 27-30.
Reviews Egypt's foreign policies toward other African countries and surveys problems Egyptian policies must address in the future.

Albright, David E.
Soviet policy toward Africa revisited. Foreword by Helen Kitchen. Washington, D.C., Center for Strategic and International Studies, c1987. 68 p. (Significant issues series; v. 9, no. 6)

The USSR and Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1980s. Washington, Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1983. 129 p. (Washington papers, v. 11, 101)

Contents.--The record of the 1970s.--Moscow's purposes in the 1980s.--Soviet opportunities in the 1980s.--Circumstances in key Soviet targets.--Constraints on Soviet activities.--The outlook.

Alexander, Nathan.
The foreign policy of Libya: inflexibility amid change. Orbis, v. 24, winter 1981: 819-846.

"To explain Libyan foreign policy solely . . . in terms of the government's present leader is to ignore the many other important forces that have influenced it. Libyan foreign policy since independence in 1951 has been nurtured in a climate of traditional Islamic values, colonialism and neocolonialism, and nationalism."

Allen, Christopher. Radu, Michael.
Benin and the Congo. London; New York, Printer, 1988.

This work will be forthcoming later in 1988. It was previously published in 1985, in Boulder, Colo., by L. Rienner.

Altman, Lawrence K.
AIDS in Africa: a pattern of mystery. New York times, Nov. 8, 1985: A1, A8.

Emphasizes that the epidemiology of AIDS is very different in Africa than elsewhere. Researchers have found that AIDS is spreading by conventional sexual intercourse among heterosexuals and is striking nearly as many women as men, with transmission to newborn infants a growing problem. Some African governments are reluctant to admit the extent of the problem and are attempting to suppress information on the spread of the disease.

Aluko, Olajide.
African response to external intervention in Africa since Angola. African affairs, v. 80, Apr. 1981: 159-179.

Describes diplomatic and military steps taken by African nations to discourage external military intervention in African countries since 1975. Discusses Tanzania's invasion of Uganda and the Libyan intervention in Chad.

Amate, C. O. C.
Inside the OAU: Pan-Africanism in practice. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1986. 603 p.

American policy in Southern Africa: the stakes and the stance. Edited by Rene Lemarchand. 2d ed. Washington, D.C, University Press of America, c1981. 500 p.

Ammann, Beat.
Sudan: an African tinderbox. Swiss review of world affairs, v. 37, Jan. 1988: 8-12.

"Without an end to the civil war between North and South, there is little likelihood that a strong state can develop on Sudanese territory in the Upper Nile Valley. Yet a strong state is, in turn, a prerequisite for a lasting settlement. Neither side can win militarily, and there is little will (or ability) on either side to make political concessions. Economic, political, cultural and religious factors are densely intertwined, with additional complications created by cross-border involvements."

Amos, John W.
Libya in Chad: Soviet surrogate or nomadic imperialist? Conflict, v. 5, no.1, 1983: 1-18.

"The Libyan movement into Chad is clearly not a product of disorganized strategy, but rather a seemingly logical step in a much larger strategic conception."

Andereggen, Anton.
Francophone Africa today. Journal of social, political and economic studies, v. 12, spring 1987: 29-49.

"France granted independence to her former colonies in West and Central Africa in the early 1960s. Thanks to a network of formal and informal agreements with these countries, France continues to wield considerable power and influence politically, economically, socially, and culturally . . . . The following historical background of French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa is limited to those features that are significant for the French colonial rule and for the present dominance/dependency situation."

Angola. West Africa, no. 3585, May 19, 1986: 1049-1054, 1063-1067.

Partial contents.--History: the idea of freedom, by Basil Davidson.--The Christian revolution, by Emilio Carvalho.--The war: the people suffer.--Oil: a success story.--A balanced economy.

Angola: special report. Africa report, v. 33, July-Aug. 1988: 43-50.

"The war in Angola has been in the headlines since negotiations, mediated by the United States and involving the governments of Angola, Cuba, and South Africa, got underway in early May.

In the following pages, Africa Report examines the background to the Angolan conflict and the state of the ongoing discussion." Includes discussions with Sam Nujoma, Venancio de Mouraj and Jonas Savimbi.

Apartheid in crisis. Edited by Mark A. Uhlig. New York, Vintage Books, 1986. 334 p.
Partial contents.--White politics.--Black politics.--The economy.--South Africa and the world.

Apartheid under siege: the U.S. and South Africa--1985. [Durham, N.C.] Africa News Service, 1985. 35 p.
Partial contents.--The U.S. debate on opposing apartheid.--Reagan: no change despite pressure.--High-tech sales on the increase.--Crocker: sanctions will not help.--U.S. assistance for South Africa.--Apartheid bills proliferate in 1985.--Divestment vs. disinvestment.--Signs of the times: American responses to apartheid.--A survey of key American investors.

Arditi, Lynn.
Fugitives from Apartheid: they find no refuge here. Progressive, v. 51, Apr. 1987: 32-34.
Discusses the experiences of South African exiles in the U.S.

Armacost, Michael H.
The U.S. and Southern Africa: a current appraisal. Dept. of State bulletin, v. 87, Aug. 1987: 47-50.
In this address "before the World Affairs Council in Cleveland on June 15, 1987," Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs discusses U.S. interests in Southern Africa. "The United States has important interests in southern Africa, interests that can be promoted as we defend historic American values." Presents these interests in the following terms "it is an area where we seek to promote human rights; it is an area where we are encouraging economic development; and it is an area where American diplomatic leadership and problem-solving techniques can have a special relevance."

Arms and the African: military influences on Africa's international relations. Edited by William J. Foltz and Henry S. Bienen. New Haven, Yale University Press, c1985. 221 p.

Arnold, Guy.
America's ally in the Horn. Africa report, v. 28, Nov.-Dec. 1983: 51-54.
Examines Somali foreign policy in the Horn of Africa and with the U.S. "With regard to the United States, Somali policy is clear--to maximize U.S. support and involvement in the area so as to strengthen the Somali position in relation to Ethiopia."

Modern Kenya. [London] Longman Group, 1981. 156 p.
Partial contents.--The Kenyan scene.--Business as usual.--The economy.--Development.--Agriculture.--Industry and commerce.--Politics.--Foreign policy.--The plan.--Infrastructure and services.

Austin, Dennis.
A South African policy: six precepts in search of a diplomacy? International affairs (London), v. 62, summer 1986: 391-403.
Present some general arguments for "six precepts, five for the short term when one may still hope--against the odds--that South Africa will be able to reform its way out of its present troubles, and a sixth for coping with tragedy."

Ayari, Chedly.
Afro-Arab relations: what future for cooperation? Africa report, v. 27, May-June 1982: 42-48.
"Afro-Arab cooperation has continually drawn its strength from the awareness shared by the Arab and African people of their common destiny as well as their being part of the developing world. The results of this cooperation are now plain to see in the international arena."

Ayittey, George B. N.
Restoring Africa's free market tradition. Washington, Heritage Foundation, 1988. 11 p. (Backgrounder no. 661)
Argues that "despite the myth to the contrary, Africa has a tradition of local free markets and trans-regional trade. Natives bought and sold goods with little interference from their chiefs long before the coming of the Europeans. Even under colonial rule, indigenous market institutions survived and many black Africans competed successfully with foreigners. With 20th century independence, however, Africa's socialist leaders proceeded to brutally destroy economic freedom. This was accompanied by political repression and a denial of basic human rights." Calls for U.S. foreign aid to be used to "rebuild, reinstitute, and modernize Africa's indigenous institutions of political and economic freedom."

Background on South Africa. Dept. of State bulletin, v. 85, Oct. 1985: 8-16.
Presents concise information on the politics, government, global geography, economics, and foreign policy of South Africa.

Baker, Pauline H.
The birth of Zimbabwe: a turning point for Southern Africa; report to the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate. Washington, G.P.O., 1980. 21 p.
At head of title: 96th Congress, 2d session. Committee print.

Facing up to apartheid. Foreign policy, no. 64, fall 1986: 37-62.
"Without a radical shift in direction, the Reagan administration's chances of achieving its own goals--making a positive contribution to events in South Africa, resolving regional conflicts, and containing Soviet influence--are almost nil. U.S. policy toward South Africa today is setting the stage for a black backlash against the United States that will open up opportunities for Soviet involvement, encourage more conflict and repression, and polarize opinion and strain race relations at home."

South Africa: the Afrikaner Angst. Foreign policy, no. 69, winter 1987-1988: 61-79.
"Four decades of autocratic Afrikaner rule have not brought greater unity and the ruling hold is slipping as its white constituency splinters into rival economic and political factions.

Balta, Paul.
French policy in North Africa. Middle East journal, v. 40, spring 1986: 238-251.
"Until recently France has had no overall policy towards the Maghrib . . . . It was not until 1985 that the need for an overall view found expression, . . . to lay down the bases of an areawide, coordinated policy."

Barber, James.
South Africa: the regional setting. World today, v. 42, Jan. 1986: 8-12.
"Characteristically the change in South Africa's fortunes has come from interlocking domestic and international factors, and while in this article the concentration is on South Africa's position in Southern Africa, than can never be divorced from events inside the Republic, or the broader international setting."

Bard, Mitchell.
The unfinished exodus of Ethiopian Jews. Midstream, v. 34, Jan. 1988: 8-11.
"Last spring an estimated 1,000 members of the Ethiopian Jewish community demonstrated for aliyah outside the Knesset, the first such demonstration since the 1985 airlifts from Sudan which brought about 7,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel. The Ethiopians sought to remind the Israeli government . . . that the rescue of this ancient Jewish community is not yet complete."

Barker, Jonathan.
Gaps in the debates about agriculture in Senegal, Tanzania and Mozambique. World development, v. 13, no. 1, 1985: 59-76.
"In three stable and in many ways successful governments in Africa claiming socialism, gaps in the politics which shape their agricultural policies and vested political interests have inhibited the resolution of agricultural problems." This article comparatively reviews the three countries' experience with regard to the crucial question of how to improve or socialize peasant or family production, attempting to "cast light on the qualities of the political process in each country as it copes with difficult issues of agricultural change."

Barnes, John.
Africa makes a hard choice. U.S. news & world report, v. 104, June 27, 1988: 28-32.
Describes the dismal economic situation of sub-Saharan Africa where market forces prescribed by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank are met with reluctance. Emphasis is on Ghana, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Kenya.

Barnes, LaFayette A.
Ethiopian famine: international response. Congressional Research Service review, v. 6, May 1985: 5-9.
Describes the food situation in Ethiopia, where at least 7 million people are affected by famine. Discusses obstacles affecting the emergency relief effort and the Ethiopian government's response. Presents data on international and U.S. emergency assistance.

Barrett, Robert S.
U.S. policy in North Africa. American-Arab affairs, no. 13, summer 1985: 38-43.
Traces the history of U.S. policy toward the nations of the Maghrib and outlines current policy and future expectations.

Battersby, John D.
Sanctions: a war of attrition. Africa report, v. 32, Jan.-Feb. 1987: 4-10.
"The South African government, with private sector complicity, has already devised methods for circumventing the array of economic sanctions imposed by its major Western trading partners . . . . Looks at the real impact of sanctions on the South African economy and investigates the clandestine sanctions-busting networks currently being activated."

Baynard, Sally Ann.
The United States and the Sudan's strategic dilemma. Middle East insight, v. 2, Mar.-Apr. 1982: 42-47.
The maintenance of stable, pro-Western regimes in Sudan, Egypt and Somalia is of great importance to the United States viewing the world in terms of U.S.-Soviet rivalry.

Baynham, Simon.
Politics and power in Equatorial Guinea. Africa insight, v. 16, no. 1, 1986: 28-32.
"Considers Equatorial Guinea's future in the light of its recent history of conflict and bloodshed."

Beaty, David. Harari, Oren.
Divestment and disinvestment from South Africa: a reappraisal. California management review, v. 29, summer 1987: 31-50.
"Based on the authors' two-year research project in South Africa, this article examines the common arguments favoring and opposing disengagement (the strategies of 'divestment' and 'disinvestment' are considered together as 'disengagement'). It finds that the traditional pro- and anti-disengagement arguments are weak, if not invalid. The primary impact of disengagment or engagement is symbolic, not economic. This means that the decisions made by American firms should be based primarily on moral/value considerations. If these consideratons include a commitment to ending apartheid and helping South African blacks, then active listening to blacks' needs should be an important step."

Beaubien, Michael.
Making waves in foreign policy. Black enterprise, v. 12, Apr. 1982: 37, 39-40, 42.
Describes TransAfrica, which lobbies Washington on behalf of black nations in the Third World. Considers its relationship with the Congressional Black Caucus and with the U.S. State Department.

Bechtold, Peter K.
The contemporary Sudan. American-Arab affairs, no. 6, fall 1983: 88-101.
Reviews the political and economic conditions as well as the foreign relations of Sudan from 1969.

Politics in the Sudan: parliamentary and military rule in an emerging African nation. Peter K. Bechtold. New York, Praeger, 1976. 359 p. (Praeger special studies in international politics and government)

Becker, Charles M.
Economic sanctions against South Africa. World politics, v. 39, Jan. 1987: 147-172.
The author disputes "the widely held belief that all effective sanctions would greatly hurt poor South African blacks. Rather, it is likely that bans on exports of high technology to South Africa and imports of South Afrian gold and diamonds would cause labor-intensive sectors to expand, thereby limiting the impact of a general recession on unskilled nonwhites."

Behind the war in Eritrea. Edited by Basil Davidson, Lionel Cliffe, and Bereket Habte Selassie. [Nottingham] Spokesman [c1980] 150 p.
Partial contents.--Eritrea's historical claims to nationhood.--The nature of the liberation struggle.--The social revolution.--The National Democratic Programme of the EPLF Eritrean People's Liberation Front

Belfiglio, Valentine J.
How will majority rule come about in Azania/South Africa? Journal of modern African studies, v. 21, Sept. 1983: 509-521.
"There is a cancer in the body politic of South Africa that may not be cured in the foreseeable future but cannot be ignored . . . . This short article will review prevailing attitudes and recommendations concerning current developments in South Africa, and then offer a possible solution to the seemingly insolvable dilemma."

Bell, J. Bowyer.
The horn of Africa; strategic magnet in the seventies. New York, Published by Crane, Russak for National Strategy Information Center, 1973. 55 p. (Strategy papers, no. 21)

Bell, Morag.
Contemporary Africa: development, culture, and the state. Harlow, Essex, England, Longman Scientific & Technical; New York, Wiley, 1987.
This work will be available later in 1988.

Bender, Gerald J.
Angola: left, right & wrong. Foreign policy, no. 43, summer 1981: 53-69.
"During the last six years, three U.S. administrations have demonstrated the futility of trying to affect the presence of Cubans or the process of national reunification by refusing to normalize relations. There is no evidence that non-recognition will now produce the results that it has previously failed to achieve," criticizes the author.

Angola under the Portuguese: the myth and the reality. London, Heinemann Educational, 1978. 287 p.

Benomar, Jamal.
The monarchy, the Islamist movement and religious discourse in Morocco. Third World quarterly, v. 10, Apr. 1988: 539-555.

Berger, Carol.
Sadiq and the South. Africa report, v. 31, Nov.-Dec. 1986: 77-79.
"The new Sudanese Prime Minister has had little time to address the country's economic problems due to the spreading war in the south. The reluctance of foreign oil companies to continue operations given the security risks will pose further hardships on an already collapsing economy."

Berger, Elena.
Dealing with Libya. Washington, Congressional Quarterly, 1986. 187-204 p. (Editorial research reports, 1986, v. 1, no. 10)
Contents.--Qaddafi's power base.--Pursuit of revolution.--Exporting terrorism.
"Examines the prospect that collapsing oil prices might lessen Muammar el- Qaddafi's ability to make trouble abroad and even undermine his base of power in Libya."

Berger, Peter L. Godsell, Bobby.
Fantasies about South Africa. Commentary, v. 84, July 1987: 35-40.
"'South Africa' has now become, a significant political issue in Western democracies .... It has been enormously convenient for South Africans of all races and ideological persuasions to blame the West in general and the United States in particular for the enraging frustrations of their country .... The fantasy component in this reciprocal game of projection is a massive one . . . . What we propose to do here, is enumerate a number of realities with which, those in the West seeking to help bring about a humane future for South Africa, must reckon."

Bering-Jensen, Henrik.
Chad: unity and help from friends squelch Libyan aggression. Insight (Washington times), v. 3, Apr. 27, 1988: 30-31.
"With a new sense of unity and help from France, Chad has soundly defeated Libya's Soviet-backed forces in its northern territory. The defeat is another blow for Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi, who had envisioned the former French colony as a springboard for expanded Libyan influence."

Beyond constructive engagement: United States foreign policy toward Africa. Edited by Elliott P. Skinner. New York, Paragon House, c1986. 282 p.

Beyond politics: hunger and thirst in the Horn of Africa--proceedings of international symposium. Horn of Africa, v. 5, no. 1, 1982: 4-33.
Partial contents.--United States policy on the refugee crisis in the Horn of Africa, by R. Woods.--The role of UNHCR in protecting and assisting refugees, by K. Kalumiya.--The choice between cooperation and confrontation in the Horn of Africa, by A. Mehret.--Historical origins of the refugee problem: Somalia's colonial experience and irredentism, by V. Khapoya.

Beyond the crisis in African agriculture. Ceres, v. 20, May-June 1987: 13-36.
Contents.--Balancing conservation and development, by Edward S.Ayensu.--The first step: rehabilitate the household economy, by Archie Mafeje.--Managing rural development: the role for local governments, by Ahmad Abubakar.--Integrating forestry into development planning, by John Casey and Kay Muir.

Bienen, Henry.
African militaries as foreign policy actors. International security, v. 5, fall 1980: 168-186.
"A wide range of questions can be raised about African militaries as foreign policy actors. How do they relate to those groups in society with foreign policy concerns? Do armed forces 'make'

foreign policy in distinctive ways? Are there any propensities that armed forces have for particular foreign policy outcomes? Do African militaries perceive the role of superpowers in Africa differently than do civilian leaders?"

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Nigeria, absorbing the oil wealth. London, Euromoney Publications, c1982. 153 p. (Euromoney country risk report) (A Euromoney special study)

Populist military regimes in West Africa. Armed Forces & society, v. 11, spring 1985: 357-377.
"Recent events in three West African states, Ghana, Liberia, and Upper Volta, raise questions as to whether there has been a change in the nature of military coups and military regimes in Africa. Do the coups . . . add up to something new under the African sun? . . . Populist regimes have conventionally been described as those in which leaders try to have direct contact with followers, unmediated by established institutions. Thus the personalities of individual leaders are very important . . . . Populist regimes attack established institutions and try to create new norms to govern political behavior. They are impatient with formal legality, bureaucrats, established hierarchy, and with traditional leaders and values."

Soviet political relations with Africa. International security, v. 6, spring 1982: 153-173.
"Soviet goals appear to be: . . . projecting power to open up future opportunities; gaining access to resources and acquisitions of hard currency through trade or selling of weapons; lining up diplomatic support; making advances which prove that the 'correlation of forces' is changing in the Soviet's favor world-wide; and providing support for regimes that define themselves ideologically as Marxist-Leninist and/or as being in the Soviet camp."

Bing, Adotey.
Ten years of desert war. Africa, no. 176, Apr. 1986: 38-40, 49-50.
The author "reports on the Sahrawi people's continuing struggle for sovereignty."

Bissell, Richard E.
South Africa and the United States: the erosion of an influence relationship. New York, N.Y., Praeger, 1982. 47 p. (Studies of influence in international relations)

Southern Africa in the world: autonomy or interdependence? Philadelphia, Foreign Policy Research Institute, c1978. 67 p. (Monograph - Foreign Policy Research Institute; no. 23)

Stability and security in Southern Africa. International security review, v. 6, summer 1981: 173-188.
"What is required for American policy is a clear definition of interests in the region, and then an honest search for those countries in the region most able to work with the U.S. in attaining those interests."

Biswas, Asit K.
Environment and law: a perpsective from developing countries. Environmental conservation, v. 13, spring 1986: 61-64.
In general, finds environmental law fairly advanced in Asian countries and less so in Africa. Attributes poor effectiveness of environmental legislation to two problems: a piecemeal legal approach to environmental management, and lack of implementation. "Poor effectiveness of environmental legislation in developing countries should be a matter of very serious concern."

Biswas, Margaret R. Biswas, Asit K.
Food and environmental policies in Africa. Food policy, v. 11, Aug. 1986: 190-192.
Maintains that "crisis" does not describe Africa's food and nutrition problems; rather, sees current difficulties stemming from longstanding environmental deterioration. Reports on a 1985 meeting of the African Ministers of the Environment in Cairo, calling the Cairo Programme an African solution to an African problem.

Black Africa. Edited by Hollis Lynch. New York, Arno Press, c1973. 514 p.

Black Africa: a generation after independence. Daedalus, v. 111, spring 1982: whole issue.
Partial contents.--Succession of the charismatic leader: the Gordian knot of African politics, by L. Sylla.--Africa in exile, by E. Mphahlele.--Mwasi's trials, by J. Vansina.--Patterns of social conflict: state, class, and ethnicity, by C. Young.--African economic development in theory and practice, by C. Leys.--Economic development in Africa: performance since independence, and a strategy for the future, by M. Roemer.--The resources of tropical Africa, by A. Kamarck.--Africa: the challenge of higher education, by E. Ayandele.--African population: reproduction for whom?

by J. Gregory and V. Piche.--The "oil crises" and African economies: oil wave on a tidal flood of industrial price inflation, by W. Johnson and E. Wilson, III.--Africa--challenges and responses: a foreign policy perspective, by A. Akinyemi.--The West and South Africa, by H. Bull.

Black America and Africa. Africa report, v. 29, May-June 1984: 4-18, 48-59.
Partial contents.--The United States and Africa under a Jackson Administration, by J. Jackson.--The U.S. economy and African development, by A. Young.--The Congressional Black Caucus and U.S. policy in Southern Africa, by J. Dixon.--The Sullivan principles and change in South Africa, by L. Sullivan.--What role for the Black press? by L. Martin.--The Africa lobby.--Building a constituency against apartheid, by M. Maren.

Blackburn, Peter.
The year of the IMF? Africa report, v. 31, Nov.-Dec. 1986: 18-20.
"Despite the Nigerian people's overwhelming opposition to an IMF agreement, the Babangida government has gambled that its recent economic reforms, including a de facto devaluation of the naira, will be sufficient to attract new revenues and open credit lines. Is a deal with the IMF around the corner?"

Blumenfeld, Jesmond.
The economics of South African sanctions. Intereconomics, v. 22, July-Aug. 1987: 190-198.
Concludes that "the case of South Africa amply demonstrates that, while sanctions undoubtedly have consequences for a target country, these are not always or necessarily adverse. Most importantly, it shows that the capacity to adapt to sanctions, as a result both of relative price effects and of governmental policies, can be seriously underestimated."

Blundell, John.
Ciskei's independent way. Reason, v. 16, Apr. 1985: 22-33.
"Critics at home say this black 'homeland' is a traitor to the anti-apartheid cause. Critics abroad say its hopes for prosperity are a pipedream. An investigative reporter goes to Ciskei to find out what's really happening."

Boateng, E. A.
Outlook for African unity; a geographical appraisal. Legon, Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1966. 18 p.

Boles, Elizabeth.
The West and South Africa. Paris, Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, c1988. 79 p. (Atlantic paper no. 67)
Parrtal contents.--Sovereignty versus intervention.--Myths surrounding South Africa and their international ramifications.--Western interests in the Republic of South Africa.--Western policy instruments: sanctions, disinvestment, and the role of business.--Conclusion: perspectives on South Africa's future.

Booker, Salih.
The other engagement. Africa report, v. 31, Jan.-Feb. 1986: 50-56.
"Recent congressional initiatives to provide assistance to the UNITA rebels in Angola and to halt American aid to Mozambique have undermined constructive engagement's espoused policy goals to achieve a negotiated withdrawal of Cuban troops and to woo Mozambique away from its dependence on the Eastern bloc."

Boreham, Gordon F.
Hope for Southern Africa in growing regional ties. International perspectives, Jan.-Feb. 1981: 19-23.
"There is slowly taking shape in South Africa a constructive and immensely promising movement to create closer cooperation in economic and other areas between the independent sovereign states in the southern African region. Nine other countries in southern Africa have created a new economic bloc of their own to uplift the area's welfare and reduce their economic dependence on the Republic of South Africa (RSA)."

Boutros-Ghali, Boutros.
The foreign policy of Egypt in the post-Sadat era. Foreign affairs, v. 60, spring 1982: 769-788.
"Egyptian foreign policy in the last three decades has been directed toward two main challenges: how to contain Israeli ambitions and how to solve the Palestinian problem, the core of the Middle East crisis .... This essay is an attempt to analyze Egypt's response to that challenge and the impact of that response on her relations with the Arab world, Africa and the Third World at large, in the post-Sadat era."

Bowman, Larry W.
African conflict and superpower involvement in the Western Indian Ocean. Hanover, N.H., American Universities Field Staff, 1980. 9 p. (American Universities Field Staff. Fieldstaff reports, 1980/no. 18 Africa)
"This Report focuses on points of conjunction and intersection between developments in the

Horn, Southern Africa, and on the sea lanes of the Western Indian Ocean to assess the dynamics of regional rivalries and suggest how and why these regional developments have increasingly drawn superpower attention and involvement."

The strategic importance of South Africa to the United States: an appraisal and policy analysis. African affairs, v. 81, Apr. 1982: 159-191.

Examines various assessments of the strategic importance of South Africa to the U.S. and the implications of those assessments for U.S. policy toward the Republic of South Africa, in light of Soviet policies in Africa and African commitment to the liberation of South African Blacks.

U.S. strategic policy in northeast Africa and the Indian Ocean, by Larry W. Bowman and Jeffrey A. Lefebvre. Africa report, v. 28, Nov.-Dec. 1983: 4-9.

Describes a pronounced forward military role for the U.S. in northeast Africa and in the adjacent Indian Ocean region. Warns of the "danger of substituting military options for diplomacy" in U.S. relations with the region.

Boyd, J. Barron, Jr.

A subsystemic analysis of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. African studies review, v. 28, Dec. 1985: 46-61.

"Until recently little had happened to challenge seriously the predominant position of South Africa within the subsystem of Southern Africa. Most of the political and all of the economic ties which gave South Africa leverage over its black neighbors remained intact . . . . When the 'southern nine' black states formed the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1980, they were hoping that there was nothing 'inevitable' about regional economic and political patterns and set about to create an alternative subsystem in Southern Africa."

Branaman, Brenda.

South African-Israeli relations. Congressional Research Service review, v. 3, Jan. 1982: 15-17.

"Israel and South Africa share a position of substantial international isolation, South Africa because of its apartheid policy and Israel because of the Palestinian issue. Both countries view themselves as middle-level powers, strongly anti-Communist, nonaggressive, internally stable and loyal to the Western alliance. These are some of the characteristics which have caused the two countries to seek closer relations."

Bratton, Micahel.

The comrades and the countryside: the politics of agricultural policy in Zimbabwe. World politics, v. 39, Jan. 1987: 174-202.

"A case study of agricultural policy in Zimbabwe is used in this article . . . . Zimbabwe is an interesting case because it departs from the stereotype of disastrous agricultural policy usually portrayed for Africa."

Brauman, Rony.

Famine aid: were we duped? Reader's digest, v. 129, Oct. 1986: 65-72.

In this article, the director of Doctors without Borders (Medecins sans Frontiers) maintains that donations to aid Ethiopian drought victims have been misappropriated by the Mengistu government. Funds have been used to deport and forcibly resettle Ethiopians.

Brennan, Tom.

From crisis to catastrophe: uprooted Angolans. Washington, U.S. Committee for Refugees, 1987. 32 p.

Examines the roots of the conflict in Angola between government force and those of UNITA and the effects of massive population displacements caused by prolonged and escalating violence in the nation."

Refugees from Mozambique: shattered land, fragile asylum. [Washington] U.S. Committee on Refugees, 1986. 31 p. (Issue paper)

"The numbers of refugees fleeing civil strife in Mozambique have increased dramatically in recent weeks. At least 250,000 Mozambicans have now taken refuge in Malawi and South Africa, where they are being denied the benefits of international protection, and perhaps 100,000 more have sought sanctuary in Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Swaziland."

Brewer, William D.

The Libyan-Sudanese "crisis" of 1981: danger for Darfur and dilemma for the United States. Middle East journal, v. 36, spring 1982: 205-216.

"The present article examines some of the historic, regional and religious factors bearing on this prickly relationship and the implication of recent events for US policy toward Khartoum."

Brill, Heinz.

Gaddafi's vision of Arab Unity. Aussenpolitik, v. 38, no. 3, 1987: 290-298.

Qaddafi's activities are directed at one major goal: A Greater Arab State from the Gulf to the Atlantic. The author pursues this policy through a series of bilateral treaties of fusion and union that Gaddafi concluded with other Arab States from 1960s to mid 1980s.

Brimelow, Peter.

Why South Africa shrugs at sanctions. Forbes, v. 139, Mar. 9, 1987: 100-104.

"However emotionally satisfying economic sanctions may be to opponents of racism, they are counterproductive to the aim of achieving democracy in South Africa."

Brind, Harry.

Soviet policy in the Horn of Africa. International affairs (London), v. 60, winter 1983-84: 75-95.

Examines Soviet involvement in the Horn of Africa and attempts to establish the extent of Soviet influence for some dramatic changes in the region.

Brody, Richard A.

Black South African opinion on disinvestment. PS, v. 19, fall 1986: 852-856.

"Support for sanctions has doubled among the urban black South Africans with an opinion between March and July, 1986."

Brooke, James.

Cuba's strange mission in Angola. New York times, Feb. 1, 1987: 24, 28, 45, 47-48.

"With Soviet support, Cuban troops protect the African Marxist regime--and U.S.-operated oil wells."

Brooks, Roger A.

Africa is starving and the United Nations shares the blame. Washington, Heritage Foundation, 1986. 13 p. (Backgrounder no. 480)

"United Nations agriculture policies 'must share the blame' for the long- standing African famine . . . . The U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has consistently promoted policies in Africa that have contributed to the deterioration of the continent's agriculture-based economies. Despite overwhelming evidence from a variety of sources that these measures are wrong, the FAO continues to advocate policies 'that almost guarantee' food shortages," argues the author.

Brown, Ed.

Foreign aid to SADCC: an analysis of the Reagan Administration's foreign policy. Issue: a journal of Africanist opinion, v. 12, fall-winter 1982: 27-36.

"It is this apparent lack of understanding and interest in SADCC by the administration which is the focus of this essay." Examines SADCC's organization and goals, compares U.S. foreign policy in the SADCC region with announced policy, and concludes that aid to SADCC is more likely to achieve U.S. goals on the region than the present policy which promotes the South African role.

Brown, L. Carl.

Tunisia: the record since independence. American-Arab affairs, no. 6, fall 1983: 79-87.

"The old problem of sustaining an effective anti-colonial nationalist movement has long since given way to new problems of economic development, nation building and the search for security for a small state surrounded by more powerful neighbors."

Brown, Lester R.

Breaking out, or breaking down: trends in world population and economic development. Amicus journal, v. 6, spring 1985: 32-41.

"The ecological indicators of today foreshadow the economic trends of tomorrow." Discusses how unchecked population growth in developing countries has outstripped growth in agricultural production, and how neglect of natural resource conservation threatens the welfare of those people.

Origins of the African food crisis, by Lester R. Brown and Edward C. Wolf. Challenge, v. 27, Jan.-Feb. 1985: 50-52.

In this brief adapted excerpt from their book State of the World - 1985, the authors discuss how "three broad-based trends are combining to reduce per capita food production in Africa. The first is the fastest rate of population growth of any continent in history. The second, closely related, is rapid physical deterioration in the countryside; soil erosion and desertification can be seen everywhere. And third, African governments since independence have failed to give agriculture the public support, financial and otherwise, that it needs."

Reversing Africa's decline, by Lester R. Brown and Edward C. Wolf. Washington, Worldwatch Institute, 1985. 81 p. (Worldwatch paper 65)

Discusses the interrelationship between ecological deterioration and economic decline. "Reversing Africa's decline will require carefully orchestrated national efforts to plant trees, build soil conservation terraces, and plan families."

Browne, Robert S.

Debt & trade: the view from Africa. Worldview, v. 28, Jan. 1985: 10-12.

Examines plans for African economic development including the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA).

Brownfeld, Allan.

What are the real goals of the protest movement against South Africa? Human events, Jan. 5, 1985: 12-14, 17, 19.

"Militant leftist U.S. groups such as TransAfrica, and its Black Caucus colleagues in Congress, seem blind to the difference between South Africa's society, which is in a state of constant, progressive change, and those black African nations which oppress their citizens and show no sign whatever of improvement."

Bukarambe, Bukar.

The role and impact of the OAU in the management of African conflicts. Survival, v. 25, Mar.-Apr. 1983: 50-58.

"The objective of this article is to determine, empirically, how the OAU has performed thus far in the management of conflicts in Africa. In the process, the article will dwell on the OAU's security environment, the causes of conflicts in Africa, the perceived role of the OAU, and its impact. Then on the basis of the trends discerned, some suggestions for reform will be made."

Bullis, L. Harold. Mielke, James E.

Strategic and critical materials. Boulder, Westview Press, c1985. 303 p.

Partial contents.--Materials and the economy.--The Global distribution and production of raw materials.--The international flow of materials.--Strategic and critical minerals and materials in the United States.--U.S. materials import dependency and vulnerability. Approaches to reducing U.S. materials import vulnerability.--Problems associated with materials supply and demand.--The need for a national policy for materials.

Burdette, Marcia M.

Zambia: between two worlds. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1988. 210 p. (Profiles. Nations of contemporary Africa)

Burton, Sandra. Hawthorne, Peter.

South Africa: the new Black middle class; with drive and talent, an affluent elite shakes up the old order. Time, v. 131, Feb. 29, 1988: 56-57.

This newly affluent class is spear-heading a peaceful but dramatic revolution in which blacks, who outnumber whites nearly 5 to 1 in South Africa, are starting to flex their economic muscle as earners and consumers."

Bush, Ray.

Hunger in Sudan: the case of Darfur. African affairs, v. 87, Jan. 1988: 5-23.

"When the news of famine in Sudan reached the international community in 1985 one of the most affected regions suffering from drought and its associated crises was Darfur." An attempt "to assess the impact which development in Sudan may have had upon food insecurity in Darfur and also to ask what chances there may be of redressing the historical neglect of Darfur."

Buthelezi, Mangosuthu G.

Anti-apartheid--without a secret agenda. Midstream, v. 33, June-July 1987: 6-8.

Chief Minister of KwaZulu and President of Inkatha examines the situation in South Africa. Contends that "it is time that Americans came to grips with the fact that the black struggle for liberation in South Africa does not center around violence by the ANC. There is overwhelming evidence to show that the majority of black South Africans reject violence as a means of change and favor peaceful but radical changes through negotiation."

The future of South Africa: violent radicalism or negotiated settlement? Washington, Heritage Foundation, 1986. 7 p. (Heritage lectures 81)

Chief minister of Kwazulu and chairman of the South Africa Black Alliance discusses the U.S. role in a settlement for South Africa.

Butler, Shannon R. Valenta, Jiri.

East Germany in the Third World. United States Naval Institute proceedings, v. 107, Sept. 1981: 58-64.

East Germany established its presence in Africa (Mozambique, Ethiopia, Zaire, Namibia) by providing economic and technical assistance.

Butler, Stuart M.

An investment strategy to undermine apartheid in South Africa. Washington, Heritage Foundation, 1985. 11 p. (Backgrounder no. 427)

The author urges a "more activist" anti-apartheid strategy to help promote social change. "The new strategy should stress increased investment in South Africa, not less, as many have proposed."

Butterfield, Ian.

Toward a Namibian settlement. Washington, Heritage Foundation, 1982. 10 p. (Backgrounder no. 167)

"A lasting Namibia settlement defies 'quick-fixes.' It requires a Namibian constitution that establishes democratic procedures and guarantees the security of the country's ethnic minorities and of its neighbors," concludes the author.

U.S. policy toward Angola: past failures and present opportunities. Washington, Heritage Foundation, 1981. 18 p. (Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C. Backgrounder no. 149)

"Examines the situation in Angola and, in particular, the viability of UNITA as an alternative government to the Marxist MPLA regime . . . . Assesses the characters, strengths and weaknesses of the various indigenous opposition movements."

Buzan, Barry. Nazareth, H. O.

South Africa versus Azania: the implications of who rules. International affairs, v. 62, winter 1985-86: 35-40.

Defines Azania as the nation which will emerge to replace South Africa. Considers various scenarios for the emergence of this nation and discusses possible international relations implications.

Cabaco, Jose Luis.

The Nkomati accords. Africa report, v. 29, May-June 1984: 24.

The Mozambican Minister of Information discusses the Nkomati Accord, "an agreement on nonaggression and good neighborliness, was signed by the governments of Mozambique and South Africa on March 16, 1984."

Campbell, Kurt M.

The soldiers of apartheid. SAIS review, v. 8, winter-spring 1988: 43-56.

"During the last two decades South Africa has assembled the most powerful and feared armed forces on the continent . . . . While South Africa has continued to slip toward civil war during the past two years, Pretoria's military and intelligence elite have emerged as the dominant force in the formulation and execution of government policy."

Southern Africa in Soviet foreign policy. London, International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1987. 77 p. (Adelphi paper 227)

Contents.--Introduction: enter the USSR.--Soviet policy towards individual states.--The place of southern Africa in Soviet foreign policy.--The future of Soviet power in southern Africa: continuity and change.--Lessons for Western policy in southern Africa.--Conclusions.

Soviet policy towards South Africa. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1986. 223 p.

Carey, John.

Are deserts on the march? International wildlife, v. 15, Mar.-Apr. 1985: 35-36, 38-40.

Describes the spread of deserts in many parts of the world, and presents a variety of scientific opinion regarding causes, extent, and seriousness of the problem. Also discusses strategies for prevention or reversal of desertification.

Cervenka, Zdenek.

Republic of Botswana. A brief outline of its geographical setting, history, e conomy and policies. Uppsala, The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1970. 1 v. (various pagings)

The unfinished quest for unity: Africa and the OAU. New York, Africana Publishing Co., 1977. 251 p.

Partial contents.--The establishment of the Organization of African Unity. The OAU Charter.--The Principal organs of the OAU.--Amongst its members.--The OAU and Afro-Arab relations.--The OAU and economic cooperation in Africa.

The world of Muammar Qaddafy. Africa report, v. 27, Mar.-Apr. 1982: 11-14.

"It appears that U.S. policymakers ignore the fact that the U.S. anti-Libyan campaign is very little understood or supported in Africa."

Chaliand, Gerard.
The struggle for Africa: conflict of the great powers. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1982. 121 p.

Charles, Milene.
The Soviet Union and Africa: the history of the involvement. [Washington] University Press of America [1980] 237 p.
Contents.--The Bolshevik plans for Africa.--The policy in Africa of the Bolshevik successors.--The theory of African policy.

Chazan, Naomi.
The fallacies of pragmatism: Israeli foreign policy towards South Africa. African affairs, v. 82, Apr. 1983: 169-199.
"During the past decade Israel and South Africa have developed an intricate web of interactions on a variety of levels . . . . The main contention of this article is that Israel has become embroiled in an equal relationship with ambiguous returns. The scope of exchange, though diverse, is meagre.

Politics and society in contemporary Africa, by Naomi Chazan and others. Boulder, Colo., L. Rienner Publishers, 1988.
This work will be available later in 1988.

Chettle, John.
The United States and South Africa: barriers to communication. Orbis, v. 25, spring 1981: 145-163.
Considers impediments to greater understanding in the U.S. of the complexity of political problems in South Africa. Considers U.S. press coverage of South Africa, in relation to coverage of other areas of the world.

Chibwe, E. C.
Afro-Arab relations in the new world order. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1978, c1977. 150 p.

Chidebe, Chris.
African foreign policy towards Israel. Development and peace, v. 5, fall 1984: 102-121.
"This article reflects on and takes a theoretical approach to explain the break of diplomatic relations en masse by African governments with Israel in 1973."

Chilivumbo, Alifeyo.
Migration and uneven rural development in Africa: the case of Zambia. Lanham, MD, University Press of America, c1985. 110 p.

Chipman, John.
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Contents.--The historic basis of French actions in Africa.--The present structure of French-African military relations.--Incentives and constraints.--Francophone African security structures and prospects.

Chiteji, Frank M.
Superpower diplomacy: arming Africa. Current history, v. 83, Mar. 1984: 125-128, 138.
Reviews U.S., Soviet, and Chinese relations with, and arms transfers to, Africa.

Chrisman, Robert.
Pan-Africanism. Edited by Robert Chrisman and Nathan Hare. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1974. 318 p.
A collection of articles originally published in the Black scholar.

Christakis, Nicholas A.
The ethical design of an AIDS vaccine trial in Africa. Hastings Center report, v. 18, June-July 1988: 31-37.
Questions the AIDS vaccine trials conducted by French and Zairian scientists in 1987. Dr. Daniel Zagury, of France, and a small group of Zairians were immunized with an investigational AIDS vaccine. "The fact that this first trial of an AIDS vaccine took place in Africa leads to a variety of concerns. Most troubling is the possibility that Africans might serve as 'guinea pigs' for clinical trials that would not be allowed in the U.S. or Europe."

Christiansson, Carl. Ashuvud, Johan.
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"The establishment of a large integrated pulp and paper mill in the Mufindi District of Tanzania has heavily influenced the local society. Not only has the influx of capital created a modern

monetary economy, but immigration is giving rise to a complex set of resource conflicts. However, most of the environmental effects are yet to be seen." When the mill starts producing pollution problems will be introduced to a fragile tropical environment and a neighboring tea plantation. The principal backers are the World Bank and other international agencies.

Claiborne, William.
Mozambican guerrillas launch attack on the PR front. Washington post, July 31, 1988: A1, A28.
Examines recent efforts by RENAMO, the Mozambique National Resistance.

Clapham, Christopher.
Africa's international relations: review article. African affairs, v. 86, Oct. 1987: 575-584.
Analyzes several recent works on factors influencing African international relations.

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Haile-Selassie's government, by Christopher Clapham. With a foreword by Dame Margery Perham. New York, Praeger, 1969. 218 p.

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Liberia and Sierra Leone: an essay in comparative politics. Cambridge New York, Cambridge University Press, 1976. 156 p. (African studies series; 20)

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Revolutionary socialist development in Ethiopia. African affairs, v. 86, Apr. 1987: 151-165.
The author argues "that Ethiopia must be seen as a classic revolutionary socialist state, that the Ethiopian government has committed itself to a Marxist-Leninist development strategy and political structure .... This article seeks to outline, in a necessarily generalized and provisional way, the main lines of revolutionary development policy and the outcomes to which it has led."

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This work will be available later in 1988.

Clark, Adrian.
Lesotho: a delicate independence. Africa report, v. 27, July-Aug. 1982: 43-47.
Surveys political and economic problems in Lesotho and discusses western economic assistance to Lesotho.

Clark, Colin S.
A delicate balance. Africa report, v. 31, Sept.-Oct. 1986: 75-78.
"After years of instability, Uganda has attained a fragile peace under President Yoweri Museveni. However, the government will be required to assure security throughout the country before its overwhelming development needs can be addressed."

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Kenya: the aid bargain. Africa , v. 31, May-June 1986: 84-86.
"In an effort to limit donor control over its investment programs, Kenya has become one of the first African countries to reassess the purposes of foreign aid. But by reducing the number of aid projects, will Kenya be able to sustain development efforts for its rapidly expanding population?"

Clark, Leon E.
Through African eyes. New York, CITE Books, 1988-. (The CITE world cultures series)
This work will be available later in 1988.

Clay, Jason W. Holcomb, Bonnie K.
Politics and the Ethiopian famine, 1984-1985. Cambridge, Mass., Cultural Survival, 1985. 250 p. (Occasional papers, 20)
Partial contents.--The creation of the Ethiopian empire--background to the current crisis.--Victims of food shortages who fled westward from Tigray into Sudan.--Escapees from the resettlement camps.--Escapees from repression and displacement interviewed in Yabuus.--Victims of displacement and coercion--people indigenous to the areas affected by resettlement (non-random sample).--The neglected part of resettlement--the impact of resettlement on indigenous peoples.

Clement, Peter.
Moscow and Southern Africa. Problems of communism, v. 34, Mar.-Apr. 1985: 29-50.
"The Soviet Union's relations with the Front-Line States of southern Africa are guided by considerations of prestige rather than security. In the 1980's these countries have been distancing

themselves somewhat from Moscow and pursuing closer relations with the West and the Republic of South Africa. This has created some unexpected problems for Moscow and posed new questions about its stakes in the Third World."

Clough, Michael.
American policy options in Mozambique. Africa report, v. 27, Nov.-Dec. 1982: 14-17.
Suggests that the escalation of attacks on Mozambican President Machel's government by the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance may force the U.S. to make a major decision regarding relations with Mozambique or risk increasing Soviet influence in southern Africa, as black southern African states become increasingly disillusioned with the U.S. and turn to the Soviets for support.

Beyond constructive engagement. Foreign policy, no. 61, winter 1985-1986: 3-24.
"The Reagan administration's southern Africa strategy of 'constructive engagement' has come unraveled. It is too late to salvage this policy by ad hoc adjustments, such as President Ronald Reagan's September 9 imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa. A new, comprehensive strategy must be articulated."

Southern Africa: challenges and choices. Foreign affairs, v. 66, summer 1988: 1067-1090.
"The process of building a broad bipartisan consensus requires a balanced understanding of the sources of recent policy failures, a clear recognition of the deep-seated nature of conflict in southern Africa, and a willingness to reexamine U.S. policy objectives."

Coker, Christopher.
Adventurism and pragmatism: the Soviet Union, Comecon, and relations with African states. International affairs (London) v. 57, autumn 1981: 618-633.
"Fundamental differences between the East Europeans and Moscow have been reflected in disputes over three main issues: the significance of southern Africa's mineral resources; the extent to which planning should be integrated or commercial restriction relaxed--given the belief of many Eastern Europeans that co-operation with the multinational corporations (MNCs) rather than their exclusion, offers most scope for economic expansion; and the wisdom of admitting Mozambique into the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)."

Boputhatswana and the South African homelands. World today, v. 39, June 1983: 231-240.
"Six years after independence, Boputhatswana is still a fledging territory made up of seven pieces of land which spill across three provinces of South Africa. But it has some significant achievements to its credit which have largely gone unnoticed in the West. In five years its agricultural output has increased ten times."

Moscow and Pretoria: a possible alignment? World today, v. 44, Jan. 1988: 6-9.
"Since the arrival of Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet policy in Southern Africa has undergone a major re-evaluation .... Its new realism towards the so-called front-line states and more sensitive and realistic outlook for Marxism-Leninism in an African context is the work of a new team in the Kremlin .... South Africa's own actions, have forced the Soviet Union on the defensive."

NATO, the Warsaw Pact, and Africa. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1985. 302 p.

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Discusses the Reagan Administration's policy in Africa, which came after a few months of considering the African continent as a part of the East-West struggle, to look at the African problems in their own light.

South Africa: a new military role in Southern Africa 1969-82. Survival, v. 25, Mar.-Apr. 1983: 59-67.
"Events in the 1970s transformed the South African Defence Force (SADF) from a limited military force into a powerful arm of the state .... In particular, the SADF has played a major role in South Africa's attempts to undermine the settlements pursued by the Western powers in Namibia and Zimbabwe."

South Africa's security dilemmas. New York, Praeger, 1987. 112 p. (Washington papers 126)
Contents.--The South African defense force: myth and reality.--The enemy within.--Limits of the Pax Pretoriana.--The South African defense industry.- -South Africa and Western security.--The will to resist.

The United States and South Africa, 1968-1985: constructive engagement and its critics. Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1986. 327 p.

The Western Alliance and Africa 1949-81. African affairs, v. 81, July 1982: 319-335.
"Compared to Soviet intervention in Angola and the Horn which had the broad support of the majority of OAU members NATO's alleged intervention in Zaire appeared much more threatening . . . . Yet, it may well be asked whether Africa has ever fitted into NATO contingency planning or whether contrary to popular belief the Atlantic Alliance has been much more sensitive to African opinion and attentive to African aspirations than its critics have given it credit."

Collins, Robert F.
Soviet influence in Sub-Saharan Africa. Military review, v. 65, Apr. 1985: 46-57.
"This article looks at Soviet objectives in Sub-Saharan Africa, changing priorities and strategies in the area, African realities that work against the Soviet strategies, as well as prospects for Soviet success."

Communist powers and sub-Saharan Africa. Edited by Thomas H. Henriksen. Stanford, Calif., Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University [1981] 137 p. (Hoover Institution Press. Publication no. 252)
Contents.--Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by R. Bissell.--East European states, by R. Kanet.--Cuba, by G. Volsky.--People's Republic of China, by W. Ratliff.--Communism, communist states and Africa: opportunities and challenges, by T. Henriksen.

Congress & Africa. Prepared by the Washington Task Force on African Affairs. Washington, African Bibliographic Center, 1973. 37 p. (Current, reading list series, v. 10, no. 1)

Congressional Research Service. Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division.
Executive-legislative consultation on foreign policy: sanctions against Rhodesia. Washington, G.P.O., 1982. 69 p. (Congress and foreign policy series no. 6)
At head of title: Foreign Affairs committee print.

Continuing the commitment: agricultural development in the Sahel; special report. Washington, Office of Technology Assessment, 1986. 164 p.
"OTA-F-308"
Examines the work of the U.S. Agency for International Development's Sahel Development Program and the multinational Club du Sahel/CILSS framework of development assistance of which it is a part. Describes changes in the Sahel and discusses disappointments and accomplishments in development, concluding by outlining policy choices for the future.

Cooley, John K.
The Libyan menance. Foreign policy, no. 42, spring 1981: 74-93.
"Containing the expansionist adventures of a wealthy zealot upon whose whims the United States and especially the Europeans have become dependent for energy and trade is no easy task," concludes the author.

Cooper, Alison. Tusenius, Micheline.
International investment in South Africa. Washington, Investors Responsibility Research Center, 1987. 189 p.
Partial contents.--List of all companies appearing in this directory.--International sanctions and employment codes.--International companies with direct investment or employees in South Africa.--Japanese business links to South Africa.--Parent companies with direct investment or employees in South Africa by country.--International companies that no longer have direct investment or employees in South Africa; international companies that have only dormant subsidiaries in South Africa.--South African subsidiaries and affiliates of international companies.

Cooper, Mary H.
Angola and the Reagan doctrine. Washington, Congressional Quarterly, 1986. 23-40 p. (Editorial research reports, 1986, v. 1, no. 2)
Contents.--East-West concerns.--Angola's troubled past.--Reagan doctrine debate.

International relief agencies. Washington, Congressional Quarterly, 1985. 63-80 p. (Editorial research reports, 1985, v. 1, no. 4)
Discusses how the international relief system has reacted to famine in Ethiopia. Describes various agencies and observes that many disaster relief organizations would prefer to concentrate on long-term, "self-help" development projects.

Copley, Gregory.
Where lion roam no more. Defense & foreign affairs, v. 12, Sept. 1984: 8-11, 38.
"A multi-dimensional war rages across a broad area of southern, western Africa. There are many players, and the news of the conflicts in Angola and Namibia is always scarce, mostly wrong. Yet it is a war of global significance, for it shapes many things geopolitical and not a few things ideological."

Copson, Raymond W.
African flashpoints: prospects for armed international conflict. Orbis, v. 25, winter 1982: 903-923.
"In the Horn and the Maghreb, conflict may not be an immediate prospect, but the underlying bases for conflict remain. The potential for conflict involving Libya is much greater, and the tensions in southern Africa will surely become explosive if the security situation with South Africa begins to deteriorate."

The 'Reagan Doctrine' and its prospects, by Raymond W. Copson and Richard P. Cronin. Survival, v. 29, Jan.-Feb. 1987: 40-55.
"The United States, particularly during the Reagan Administration's second term, has moved progressively closer to a policy of consistently aiding guerrillas fighting Marxist regimes in the Third World . . . . The policy has come to be known as the 'Reagan Doctrine' . . . . Policy-makers have sought to retain the freedom of taking a case-by-case approach in determining whether a particular insurgent force should receive assistance and how much . . . . The US is assisting 'freedom fighters' in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola and Kampuchea . . . . Thus, the Reagan Doctrine gradually became a major element of US foreign policy. This article aims at providing an understanding of the roots of the Doctrine and of its appeal . . . and assesses the constraints that will shape the Doctrine's future."

Coquery-Vidrovitch, Catherine.
Africa: endurance and change south of the Sahara. Translated by David Maisel. Berkeley, University of California Press, c1988.
This book will be available later in 1988.

The Corporate commitment to ending world hunger: a special report of the Fowler-McCracken Commission on what the public and private sectors can do together to contribute to the elimination of world hunger. [Washington, International Management and Development Institute] 1985. 27 p.
"A key to a long-term elimination of world hunger must lie in helping developing nations help themselves, rather than relying on the food grants of others. This is where the private sector--whose resources and know-how far exceed those of any government--has a critical role to play." This report includes a message from President Reagan, an action plan on what the corporate executive can do to help end world hunger, statements by John Block, Paul Tsongas, Jay Morris and others, and a survey of public and private sector officials concerned with world hunger.

Cosslett, Christopher.
The economics of "illegal" development: international law and natural resource exploitation in Namibia, 1966-1986. Journal of international affairs, v. 41, summer-fall 1987: 165-192.
"Two decades of international effort aimed at bringing Namibia to independence and preserving that nation's natural resource base has failed . . . . This paper attempts to delineate certain negative effects attributable to the shortcomings of past international legal approaches to the Namibian question . . . . Permanent sovereignty over natural resources is perhaps the most significant. Such sovereignty has consistently and flagrantly been denied the Namibian people . . . . The only foreseeable means of gaining effective legal protection for Namibia's natural resources is through mandatory economic sanctions imposed by the Security Council."

Cottrell, Alvin J.
Soviet encirclement of the dark continent. National defense, v. 67, Mar. 1983: 36-37, 40.
"Since the end of the 1960's, there has been a dramatic increase in the worldwide Soviet naval presence, especially along the sea routes to the vital oil resources of the Persian Gulf and other critical non-fuel mineral resources of southern Africa."

Cowan, L. Gary.
Black Africa: the growing pains of independence. New York, Foreign Policy Association, 1972. 63 p. (Headline series, no. 210)

Tunisia: a new Beirut? Washington, Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1988. 5 p. (CSIS Africa notes no. 85)
After the forced retirement in November 1987 of Tunisia's octogenarian President Habib Bourguiba, Ben Ali "availed himself of the constitutional provision permitting the prime minister to assume office in case of presidential incapacity. The takeover was accomplished virtually without a ripple."

Cowell, Alan.
The struggle. New York times magazine, June 15, 1986: 14-27.
Examines the political role of Black labor unions in South Africa.

Crisis and recovery in Sub-Saharan Africa. Edited by Tore Rose. Paris, Development Centre, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1985. 335 p.
Partial contents.--Sub-Saharan Africa's economic malaise: some questions and answers, by M. Faber and R. Green.--External factors and economic policy in Sub-Saharan Africa, by P. Guillaumont.--Agricultural crisis: structural constraints, prices and other policy issues, by J. Faucher and H. Schneider.--Agricultural production and government policy in Burkina Faso and Mali, by C. Morrisson.--Research and the design of a policy frame for agriculture, by M. Lipton.--Population and poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa, by M. Wolfson.--Women, food and rural development, by W. Weekes-Vagliani.--Human resource development: the role of education, by R. Miller.--The potentials of the private sector in Sub-Saharan Africa, by E. Berg.--Minerals in Sub-Saharan Africa--problems and prospects, by P. Daniel and M. Brown.--Are Sub-Saharan currencies overvalued? by P. Plane.--External debt: Sub-Saharan Africa's emerging iceberg, by R. Green and S. Griffith-Jones.--Aid agency practices and self-reliance policies, by B. Lecomte.

The Crisis in Zaire: myths and realities. Edited by Nzongola-Ntalaja.
Trenton, Africa World Press, 1986. 327 p.
Partial contents.--The Zairian crisis in historical and comparative perspective.--Survival strategies of ordinary people.--Development issues and prospects.--The international dimension of the Zairian crisis.
Selected papers presented at the international conference "Myth and Realities of the Zaire Crisis," held at Howard Univ., Oct. 1984.

Critique: review of the Department of State's country reports on human rights practices for 1987. New York, Human Rights Watch, 1988. 192 p.

Crocker, Chester A.
South Africa: toward peace and stability. Dept. of State bulletin, v. 87, Feb. 1987: 40-42.
In this address before the Economic Club in Detroit on December 1, 1986, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs examines the current state of U.S. relations with South Africa.

South Africa's defense posture: coping with vulnerability. Foreword by Michael A. Samuels. Beverly Hills, Published for the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University by Sage Publications, c1981. 104 p. (A Sage policy paper) (The Washington papers; v. IX, 84)

Southern Africa: a U.S. policy for the '80s, by Chester A. Crocker, Mario Greszes, and Robert Henderson. Freedom at issue, no. 58, Nov.-Dec. 1980: 11-18.
"If the United States is to have a serious policy in southern Africa, it must include some basic decisions. First, our policy proposals and initiatives must be backed by tangible and intangible resources that are relevant to the region .... Second, a serious policy will restrain our tendency to stereotype local factions .... Third, U.S. effectiveness in southern Africa will be a function of its global credibility and sense of purpose .... Finally, we need a stronger basis for approaching the question of nonviolent change within South Africa.

An update of constructive engagement in South Africa. Dept. of State bulletin, v. 85, Jan. 1985: 5-9.
"A Statement before the Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on September 26, 1984. Mr. Crocker is Assistant Secretary for African Affairs." Contends that "our country can be proud of its record in defining an agenda of negotiated change and regional security in southern Africa. But first that record must be clearly understood."

Cross, Michael.
Waiting for a green revolution. New scientist, v. 105, Apr. 4, 1985: 37-40.
Observes that the famine in Africa has brought a realization that development projects and economic policies must concentrate on the people who die in famines, the subsistence farmers. However, there has been little research on indigenous crops and animals. Presents some research results which are available, and calls for much more research.

Crowder, Michael.
Whose dream was it anyway? Twenty-five years of African independence. African affairs, v. 86, Jan. 1987: 7-24.
"By 1985, a quarter of a century after the annus mirabilis of African independence, the dream had been shattered and replaced by a profound disillusion whereby Africa had become the world's basket case, a permanent mezzogiorno for wnich there was little if any hope."

Cuba in Africa. Cuban studies, v. 10, Jan. 1980: whole issue.

Partial contents.--Cuban-Soviet relations and Cuban policy in Africa, by W. LeoGrande.--Comment: the consequences of military initiatives, by C. Blasier.--Comment: operational goals of Cuban policy in Africa, by E. Gonzalez.--Cuba's involvement in the Horn of Africa: the Ethiopian-Somali war and the Eritrean conflict, by N. Vales.--Comment: one Eritrean view, by T. Fessehatzion.--Comment: one Somali perspective, S. Abdi.--Political and military limitations and consequences of Cuban policies in Africa, by J. Dominguez.--Comment: the Soviet-Cuban alliance in Africa and future prospects in the Third World, by J. Valenta.--Comment: past, present, and future perspectives of Cuba in Africa, by G. Bender.--Economic aspects of Cuban involvement in Africa, by S. Roca.--Comment: economic costs and benefits of African involvement, by J. Perez-Lopez.--Comment: the global political economy and Cuba's African involvement, by S. Eckstein.

Cunha, Antonio-Gabriel M.

African debt: a light at the end of the tunnel? Africa report, v. 32, May-June 1987: 26-29.

"Recent initiatives by Western creditors and governments to address Africa's mounting debt burden have represented only piecemeal approaches to problem which, unlike in Latin America, is developmental in nature. New proposals by the IMF, World Bank, and Paris Club must be supported by substantial capital inflows from Western governments if Africa is to survive its current financial crisis."

Cunliffe, Alex. Laver, Michael.

African aid links and UN voting: a research note. International interactions, v. 12, no. 1, 1985: 95-107.

"This paper makes a detailed analysis of the relationship between aid from six major donors and the overall United Nations voting posture of forty African recipients."

Curry, Robert L., Jr.

Adaptation of Botswana's development strategy to meet its peoples' needs for land, jobs: the Southern Africa capitalist democracy can maintain its growth by a new problem-oriented policy. American journal of economics and sociology, v. 45, July 1986: 296-312.

Dajani, Souad.

Israel and South Africa: the U.S. connection. American-Arab affairs, v. 24, spring 1988: 74-99.

Examines cooperation between the apartheid regime of South Africa and the State of Israel and questions Israel's persistent links and the role of the United States in the Israeli-South African connection.

Dale, Richard.

The armed forces as an instrument of South African policy in Namibia. Journal of modern African studies, v. 18, Mar. 1980: 57-71.

"The primary purpose of this article is to survey the political history of the Union Defence Force (U.D.F.) and the South African Defence Force (S.A.D.F.) . . . the focus is on one geographical area, namely, South-West Africa or Namibia, for a 65-year time span . . . . This assessment of the roles of the U.D.F. and S.A.D.F. in South-West Africa/Namibia is intended to be suggestive and not exhaustive or definitive."

Not always so placid a place: Botswana under attack. African affairs, v. 86, Jan. 1987: 73-91.

"The most notable development in South Africa's relations with her neighbours has been military destabilization . . . . The objects of South Africa's destabilizing actions have been Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe . . . . Botswana, however, has no armed dissidents comparable to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR or RENAMO), the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), or the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) . . . . Whether, and in what form, South Africa might intervene in Botswana became a major concern in the early 1980s."

Dambazau, A. B.

United Nations and the veto power. Nigerian forum, v. 7, Mar.-Apr. 1987: 84-89.

An argument to grant the African continent a veto power in the UN.

Damis, John James.

Conflict in northwest Africa: the western Sahara dispute. Stanford, Calif, Hoover Institution Press, c1983. 196 p. (Hoover international studies) (Hoover Press publication; 278)

Morocco, Libya and the treaty of union. American-Arab affairs, no. 13, summer 1985: 44-55.

"The Moroccan-Libyan Treaty of Union has now been in force one year--an appropriate moment, perhaps, to evaluate its significance."

United States relations with North Africa. Current history, v. 84, May 1985: 193-196, 232-234.
"Strategic and political interests are most important to Washington in its relations with the Arab states of North Africa because the Reagan administration gives a very high priority to the global-strategic competition between the United States and the Soviet Union."

The Western Sahara conflict: myths and realities. Middle East journal, v. 37, spring 1983: 169-179.
"An approach which centers on problems like a cease-fire and referendum that are limited to the Western Sahara itself is unlikely to succeed. These problems, though important and immediate in their own right, need to be linked to broader regional issues--the ratification by Morocco of the 1972 border agreement with Algeria, and the joint exploitation of mineral resources in northwest Africa, for example--in order to come to grips with the underlying dynamics of the Sahara conflict."

Danaher, Kevin.
Educational inequality in South Africa and its implications for U.S. foreign policy. Harvard educational review, v. 54, May 1984: 166-174.
"Assesses the current relationship between the United States and South Africa. Argues that the Reagan administration has attempted to justify its friendly relations with the white minority government of South Africa by claiming that apartheid is being reformed and that U.S. educational assistance is playing an important role in that process. Examines educational inequality in South Africa and the contradictions of recent reforms. Offering a critique of the Reagan administration's 'constructive engagement' policy and its effects on the lives of black people in South Africa, concludes that U.S. policies reinforce rather than undermine the strategies of the white minority government of Pretoria."

The U.S. and South Africa: building the base for sanctions. Freedomways, v. 21, first quarter, 1981: 29-40.
The article presents "evidence and analysis on how and why the U.S. government has over the years resisted attempts to impose sanctions against South Africa. Then based on this analysis, strategy suggestions are offered for the anti-apartheid movement in its continuing struggle to isolate the white-minority regime."

Daniel, John. Vilane, Johnson.
Swaziland: political crisis, regional dilemma. Review of African political economy, no. 35, May 1986: 54-67.
"The most common explanation focuses on Swaziland's structural subordination to the South African economy emphasizing its landlocked condition .... This paper locates the explanation for the collaborative behaviour of the Swazi state in an analysis of the specific nature of the power structure in Swaziland, the position and interests of the dominant royalist comprador class .... Between the Swazi ruling class and South African capital there are strong ties . . . and a commonality of political perceptions."

Daniels, Rudolph.
The nature of the agrarian land question in the Republic of South Africa. American journal of economics and sociology, v. 46, Jan. 1987: 1-16.
"Most of the land in South Africa is dominated by 4.5 million Whites .... Several interrelated factors account for the lop-sided land distribution that exists in South Africa."

Darby, Phillip.
Three faces of imperialism: British and American approaches to Asia and Africa, 1870-1970. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1987. 267 p.

David, Laszlo.
Environmentally sound management of freshwater resources. Resources policy, v. 12, Dec. 1986: 307-316.
Proposes the preparation of an action plan by the governments concerned involving close coordination with the United Nations Environmental Programme in implementation, coordination, review and evaluation of the system. "The African programme should be given priority."

Davidow, Jeffrey.
Dealing with international crises: lessons from Zimbabwe. Muscatine, Iowa, Stanley Foundation, 1983. 23 p. (Occasional paper 34)
"This paper is divided into two parts. The first is a brief examination of the struggle which turned Rhodesia into Zimbabwe and the international response to that struggle. The second part develops a baker's dozen of lessons which can be derived from that history and which deal, inter alia, with the nature of political leadership, the role of mediators in conflict resolution, the utility of international economic sanctions, and the problem of ethnic tensions."

Zimbabwe is a success. Foreign policy, no. 49, winter 1982-83: 93-106.
"Zimbabwe's prospects, although clouded by problems that are largely the legacy of the country's long liberation struggle, remain bright. What happens there is of great importance to America."

Davidson, Joshua.
The history of judicial oversight of legislative and executive action in South Africa. Harvard journal of law and public policy, v. 8, summer 1985: 687-744.
"The South African judiciary's attitude is important, . . . because the judiciary could influence any peaceful change in the human rights situation. There are three principal ways in which courts of law in general can protect the civil liberties of citizens. First, they may be able to review legislation and administrative action against constitutional guarantees of civil rights. Second, they can ensure that governmental bodies promulgate laws . . . . Third, they can construe permissible legislation favorably to individual liberties. This paper explores the history of these three approaches in South Africa and assesses their current vitality."

Davies, John.
U.S. foreign policy and the education of black South Africans. Comparative education review, v. 29, May 1985: 171-188.
"The purpose of this article is to explain why the Reagan administration and U.S. corporations based in South Africa attach so much importance to this educational thrust. I begin with a brief examination of the administration's South Africa policy as a whole."

Dedial, Jurg.
Drought and doubt in Namibia. Swiss review of world affairs, v. 32, June 1982: 23, 25, 27, 29, 31.
Surveys economic, political, and military conditions in Namibia. Considers international tensions in Southern Africa, including the conflict between Namibia and the Republic of South Africa. Contends that: "the American policy of linking Namibia and Angola has seriously complicated the search for a solution to the conflict."

Decalo, Samuel.
African personal dictatorships. Journal of modern African studies, v. 23, June 1985: 209-237.
"The most visible feature of independent Africa might well be instability . . . . Ravaged now by natural disasters, international conflict or civil war, and military coups, early expectations of a relatively smooth transition from colonialism to meaningful independence have been dashed. . . . Authoritarian patterns of government have become a permanent feature of political life. . . . At any particular moment a large number of African states are ruled by civil or military hierarchies of varying degrees of oppressiveness."

Coups and army rule in Africa: studies in military style. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1976. 284 p. (A Yale paperbound; Y-295)

Psychoses of power: African personal dictatorships. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1988. (African modernization and development series)
This book is forthcoming later in 1988.

Decolonization and African independence: the transfers of power, 1960-1980. Edited by Prosser Gifford and William Roger Louis. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1988.
This book will be available later in 1988.

Dedial, Jurg.
South Africa: external influence and internal change. Swiss review of world affairs, v. 37, Mar. 1988: 6-7.
Discusses the situation in South Africa and considers the potential for change.

DeGraff, Martin.
Context, constraint or control? Zimbabwean NGOs and their environment. Development policy review, v. 5, Sept. 1987: 277-301.
"In the 1980s Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have become increasingly popular vehicles for development efforts . . . . The popularity of NGOs can be traced to many factors, ranging from the prevailing disenchantment with large-scale government . . . . This article will argue, however, that NGOs can only be effective if and when they develop and apply an articulate sense of their wider environment and actively devote considerable organizational resources to knowing, appreciating and, most of all, influencing their environment. It will investigate some of these issues in the specific context of post-Independence Zimbabwe."

DeGregori, Thomas R. Darity, William, Jr.
Surplus people and expendable children: the structure of apartheid and the mortality crisis in South Africa. Review of Black political economy, v. 15, Sept. 1987: 47-62.
"South Africa's apartheid scheme is considered as a paradigm case for the creation and maltreatment of a putatively surplus population. Both active and passive policies are identified that are utilized to contain the numbers of the black population of the nation. Of particular significance is a strategy of neglect that has led to exceptionally high infant and child mortality rates in the 'homelands.' In addition, the South African authorities' efforts to destabilize neighboring regimes in Angola and Mozambique has had similarly adverse repercussions on mortality rates there."

DeKieffer, Donald D.
Fact and fiction on South Africa. Journal of commerce, Mar. 15, 1988: 8A.
Argues that "it is fruitless to debate the 'effect' of the sanctions on other than political terms. Economically, they cannot have any consequence other than buttressing South Africa's already impressive economy. Opponents and proponents of sanctions should confine their rhetoric to the political currency of the 'messages' they are sending rather than attempting to justify their positions in economic terms."

DeLacy, Justine.
The Congo: Western investors now welcome. Atlantic monthly, v. 253, Jan. 1984: 16, 20-24, 26, 28.
Describes changes in the Congo's economic and foreign policies as the country's president, Sassou-Nguesso, abandoned the "scientific socialism" followed in the sixties and seventies for policies based on pragmatism.

Delgado, Christopher L. Miller, Cornelia P. J.
Changing food patterns in West Africa: implications for policy research. Food policy, v. 10, Feb. 1985: 55-62.
"West African consumption of wheat and rice is growing rapidly despite technological barriers to production of these cereals in the region .... This article gives a brief overview of changing grain consumption trends in West Africa. It describes aggregate trends in production, consumption and net imports of foodgrains, and examines the evidence of factors underlying consumption shifts. Possible policy responses are then discussed, along with the research needed for policy makers to implement them."

Democracy and pluralism in Africa. Edited by Dov Ronen. Boulder, Colo., L. Rienner Sevenoaks, Kent, Hodder and Stoughton, 1986. 220 p.
Papers presented at a symposium organized by Harvard University's Center for International Affairs' Africa Research Program in November of 1984, at the Wye Plantation in Queenstown, Maryland.

Democracy in developing countries. Edited by Larry Diamond, Juan Linz, and Seymour Martin Lipset. Boulder, Colo., L. Rienner, London, Adamantine Press, 1988. 2 v.
Volume 2 of this series deals with Africa. The series will be available later in 1988.

Democracy in developing countries. World affairs, v. 150, summer 1987: whole issue (3-53 p.)
Partial contents.--Building and sustaining Democratric government in developing countries: some tentative findings, by Larry Diamond, Seymour Martin Lipset, and Juan Linz.--Botswana: a paternalistic democracy, by John D. Holm.

Democratic theory & practice in Africa. Edited by Walter O. Oyugi and others. Portsmouth, N.H., Heinemann; London, J. Currey, 1988.
This book is forthcoming in 1988.

Dent, Martin.
South Africa operation 2000, the road to just and lasting peace. South Africa international, v. 17, Jan. 1987: 138-152.
"The present situation in South Africa is the birth pang of a new nation." The author outlines a pattern to provide a way to a just and lasting peace in South Africa.

Desmond, Edward W.
Mengistu's Ethiopia: death by policy. Freedom at issue, no. 89, Mar.-Apr. 1986: 18-22.
The author discusses the Mengistu regime's resettlement scheme--the rationale behind it, how it in fact works, and life in the camps--using reports by Cultural Survival, Inc., and the French relief organization Medecins sans Frontiers for factual background. He concludes that the policy is a failure and has "been as much a cause of the famine as the drought itself," and calls for relief organizations and Western governments to withhold aid until Mengistu's policies change.

De St. Jorre, John.
The brothers' war; Biafra and Nigeria. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1972. 437 p.

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A house divided: South Africa's uncertain future. New York, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, c1977. 136 p.

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South Africa: is change coming? Foreign affairs, v. 60, fall 1981: 106-122.
Describes the Reagan Administration's policy toward the Republic of South Africa. Critiques the Administration's assertion that constructive change is the South African government's goal and is taking place.

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South Africa embattled. Foreign affairs, v. 65, no. 3, 1987: 538-563.
"'Constructive engagement,' the elaborate and sophisticated strategy devised by Chester Crocker . . . and put into place six years ago, has reached an impasse without achieving any of its main goals. The plunge in President Reagan's credibility has made it highly likely that U.S. policy toward southern Africa will remain ineffective throughout the final two years of his presidency."

Development as an emerging human right, Feb. 22-23, 1985; symposium.
California Western international law journal, v. 15, summer 1985: whole issue (429-646 p.)
Partial contents.--The right to development under international law-- challenges ahead, by V. Nanda.--Measuring human rights and development by one yardstick, by J. Jackson.--In search of the unicorn: the jurisprudence and politics of the right to development, by J. Donnelly.--The denial of the right to food: development and intervention in Africa, by G. Shepherd, Jr.--Transnational corporations and regimes: the ethical dilemma, by M. Lippman.--World Bank perspective, by A. Abu-Akeel.--Influencing international legal norms, by B. Lockwood, Jr.--Law and economic rights in Commonwealth Africa, by R. Howard.--Economic rights in Commonwealth Africa: a response to Howard, by M. Madhavan.

Development policies and the crisis of the 1980's. Edited by Louis Emmerij.
Paris, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1987. 178 p.
At head of title: Development Centre Seminars.

Diamond, Larry Jay.
Class, ethnicity, and democracy in Nigeria. 1st ed. Syracuse, N.Y., Syracuse University Press, c1988.
This work will be available later in 1988.

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Nigeria update. Foreign affairs, v. 64, winter 1985-86: 326-336.
"Through a military coup, Nigeria has been delivered from dictatorship . . . . The form of government remains a military regime, and almost certainly will for many years to come. But the nature and style of rule have been transformed in ways that may have lasting implications for Nigeria's political future."

Diop, Cheikh Anta.
Black Africa: the economic and cultural basis for a federated state. Translated by Harold J. Salemson. New expanded ed. Westport, Conn., L. Hill Trenton, N.J., Africa World Press, 1987. 125 p.
Translation of: Les fondements economiques et culturels d'un etat federal d'Afrique noire. "Africa World Press edition."

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Precolonial Black Africa: a comparative study of the political and social systems of Europe and Black Africa, from antiquity to the formation of modern states. Translated from the French by Harold J. Salemson. Westport, Conn., L. Hill, c1987. 240 p.

Dixon, Michael J.
The Soviet Union in Africa. Congressional Research Service review, v. 6, June 1985: 14-17.
"Africa's inherent instability and the independent views of Africa's leaders on the continent's own best interests may continue to bedevil Soviet policy and check Soviet advances."

Djibouti: the struggle for greater self-reliance; special reports. Africa, no. 174, Feb. 1986: 46-49.
Discusses political and economic developments in Djibouti during the eight years since its independence.

Doerner, William R.
South Africa: the "graying" of a nation; as more neighborhoods are integrated, a key apartheid law fades, by William R. Doerner and Bruce W. Nelan. Time, v. 130, Nov. 30, 1987: 38.
Reports that "with gathering speed, yet another of apartheid's pillars--the mandatory residential separation of the races--is crumbling. Especially in Johannesburg but also in other large cities,

neighborhoods that were once entirely white are seeing a steady influx of ethnic Asians, 'coloreds' (people of mixed race), and, most surprisingly, blacks. The migration to these so-called gray areas is taking place in violation of the Group Areas Act."

South Africa: the high cost of non-nationhood; Pretoria's artificial homelands are an expensive fiasco. Time, v. 130, Oct. 12, 1987: 39.

"The nominally independent homelands--Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei--are collectively known in South Africa as the TVBC states. Their sovereignty is recognized by no one apart from South Africa and other homeland states. That limited diplomatic visibility, however, has not prevented some of them from succumbing to banana-republic political and financial excesses on a world-class scale--including the imposition of one-party rule, nepotism, official corruption and widly extravagant spending."

Dolan, Michael B., and others.

Foreign policies of African states in asymmetrical dyads. International studies quarterly, v. 24, Sept. 1980: 415-449.

"An analysis of the foreign policies of black African states toward industrialized nations in the middle 1960s is employed in a partial test of a theory of the foreign policies of subordinate states in asymmetrical dyads. In this theory, the interaction of two conditions--the state of a nation's economy and the extent of concentration in its linkages with a superordinate power--is used to explain the foreign policy actions of the subordinate state toward the superordinate country."

D'Oliveira, John.

Lesotho: 20 years of iron-fisted rule comes to an end. Africa insight, v. 16, no. 1, 1986: 6-9.

"Chief Leabua Jonathan's dictatorial rule over the last 20 years alienated South Africa, linked Lesotho with the radical East, produced little in the way of development, and paved the way for southern Africa's first full-blown military coup."

Donaldson, Robert H., ed.

The Soviet Union in the Third World: successes and failures. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press [1981] 458 p.

Partial contents.--The Soviet Union in Latin America.--The Soviet Union in Africa and the Middle East.--The Soviet Union in Asia.--The context and instruments of Soviet policy.

Dore, Isaak I.

The international mandate system and Namibia. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, c1985. 230 p. (Westview special studies in international relations)

"This book considers the origin, purpose, and development of the mandate system of the League of Nations from a legal perspective, focusing on the South-West African mandate and the question of Namibian independence."

Self-determination of Namibia and the United Nations: paradigm of a paradox. Harvard international law journal, v. 27, winter 1986: 159-191.

"Namibia has stood on the threshold of independence for the last five years .... While a vast body of literature on the legal implications of the Namibian problem has accumulated over the past half a century, legal scholars in the United States have given relatively little attention to the politics of this stalemate. A useful beginning, however, was made recently by H. J. Richardson III. This article is an update to, and a continuation of, the debate initiated by Richardson on the recent negotiations for Namibian independence." Article examines this situation in light of South Africa's role and SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization).

Dougherty, James E.

The Horn of Africa: a map of political-strategic conflict. Cambridge, Mass, Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, 1982. 74 p. (Special report; Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis)

Doxey, Margaret.

Do sanctions work? International perspectives, July-Aug. 1982: 13-15.

Casts doubt on the effectiveness of sanctions as a foreign policy tool.

Dreyfus, Letha.

Can anything be done? Hunger notes, v. 10, Feb. 1985: 2-9.

"Africa's current food crisis is due in part to more than twenty years of declining production per capita .... More land is lost each year to the desert due to damage caused by overcutting forests, overgrazing, and poor irrigation practices. The Sahara Desert has moved south by as much as 120 miles per year since the early 1970s." Includes an interview with Carol Capps on African women and the crisis.

D'Silva, Brian C.

Sudan's irrigated subsector: issues for policy analysis. Washington, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1986. 31 p. (ERS staff report no. AGES860811)

"Sudan's present economic crisis suggests a need for evaluating the role of its irrigated subsector, the largest in Sub-Saharan Africa, in agricultural and economic recovery. The present system of production in the subsector results in a suboptimal use of imported inputs like fertilizer." Emphasizes the need to analyze cropping patterns.

D'Souza, Frances. Shoham, Jeremy.

The spread of famine in Africa: avoiding the worst. Third World quarterly, v. 7, July 1985: 515-531.

"The spectre of spreading famine in Africa has forced world attention on how to save millions of potential victims now and in the future. This article has two related themes: first, a consideration of what kind of famine early warning systems can be set up in the immediate future and second, supposing this were achieved, how major food aid bodies could be persuaded to act on the basis of early information. Both issues embody technical research as well as political difficulties but are in urgent need of resolution."

Dudley, Billy.

An introduction to Nigerian government and politics. Bloomington, Ind., Indiana University Press, c1982. 367 p.

Contents.--Introduction, by A. Yahaya.--The conceptual framework: values and politics.--Political institutions of the First Republic.--The military and politics.--Political institutions of the Second Republic.--Parties and the 1979 elections.--The economy.--External relations.

Dugard, John.

The denationalization of Black South Africans in pursuance of apartheid: a question for the International Court of Justice? Johannesburg, University of the Witwatersrand, c1984. 14 p. (Occasional papers; 8)

"Reprinted from Lawyers for Human Rights bulletin, no. 4 (August 1984)."

"August 1984"--Cover.

Human rights and the South African legal order. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, c1978. 470 p.

Silence is not golden. Foreign policy, no. 46, spring 1982: 37-48.

Surveys and critiques the Reagan administration's policies towards the Republic of South Africa, in light of the continuation of racial politics and the absence of legislative reform in South Africa.

Duner, Bertil.

Proxy intervention in civil wars. Journal of peace research, v. 18, no. 4, 1981: 353-361.

"Military intervention in civil wars by smaller states has often been interpreted . . . as a means of foreign policy: the smaller intervening states are seen to have acted as the proxy of a major power. The Angola conflict in particular has been cited in this connection."

Dunn, D. Elwood. Tarr, S. Byron.

Liberia: a national policy in transition. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1988. 259 p.

Dunn, Michael Collins.

Chad: the OAU tries peacekeeping. Washington quarterly, v. 5, spring 1982: 182-188.

"The Nairobi plan is a realistic means of cutting through the dilemmas generated by the ill-defined mission of the Inter-African Force. But if it fails, the first African experience in mutual peacekeeping seems likely to founder, like so many policies and initiatives before it, on the rocks of Chad's persistent factionalism. If the deep tribal and factional divisions that have shattered Chadian unity could defeat the OAU, then other African countries--similarly plagued with colonial boundaries that reflect neither ethnic nor geographic unity--might go the way of long-suffering Chad."

The Early state in African perspective: culture, power, and division of labor. Edited by S. N. Eisenstadt, Michel Abitbol, Naomi Chazan. Leiden New York, E.J. Brill, 1988. 210 p. (Studies in human society, 0920-6221; v. 3)

East Africa. Economist, v. 303, June 20, 1987: 3-18.

Contents.--Turning the corner.--Kenya: the imperfect miracle.--Uganda: standstill revolution.--Tanzania: the failed experiment.--Living on the brink.

East African lessons on economic liberalization, by David Bevan and others, for the Trade Policy Research Centre, London. Aldershot, Hampshire, U.K.; Brookfield, Vt., Gower Pub. London, Trade Policy Research Centre, 1987. 72 p. (Thames essays, 0306-6991; no. 48)

Easum, Donald B.
The African crisis: whose challenge? Africa report, v. 31, May-June 1986: 40-44.
"An awareness of the obligations shared by Africa and its industrialized partners for the continent's economic growth inspired a group of 40 Americans to develop the Compact for African Development. Its 12 recommendations present a package of proposed U.S. actions demanding a greater commitment of resources than the Reagan administration is currently providing."

Eberstadt, Nick.
Four myths about Africa. National interest, no. 10, winter 1987-88: 61-68.
The article addresses four problems which seem to be particularly misunderstood: population, environmental degradation, debt relief, and policy reform.

The Ecology of public administration & management in Africa. African Association for Public Administration and Management. New Delhi, Vikas Pub. House, c1986. 303 p.

Economic aid reconsidered. Finance & development, v. 23, Mar. 1986: 6-22.

Economic crisis in Africa: African perspective on development problems. Edited by Adebayo Adedeji and Timothy M. Shaw. Boulder, Colo., L. Reinner Publishers, 1985. 290 p.

Edlin, John.
SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]: key to southern Africa's economic independence. Africa report, v. 28, May-June 1983: 43-46.
"Nine African nations--Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe--comprise the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), a regional grouping pledged to loosen ties with South Africa and strengthen links between each other."

Education and Black struggle: notes from the colonized world. Edited by the Institute of the Black World. Cambridge, Harvard Educational Review, 1974. 157 p. (Harvard educational review. Monograph no. 2)

Egypt and Africa on the road to cooperation. Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, Ministry of Information, State Information Service, 1985? 47 p.

El-Ashry, Mohamed T. Ram, Bonnie J.
Sustaining Africa's natural resources. Journal of soil and water conservation, v. 42, July-Aug. 1987: 224-227.
"Conservation-conscious farming is requisite to protecting agricultural productivity and overcoming human suffering throughout much of this developing continent . . . . The term 'integrated resource management' must new take on a dual meaning, referring to both integrated management of the land, water, forest, and energy sectors and the integration of resource management into economic development plans."

El-Kahwas, Mohamed A.
Reagan's policy towards South Africa: constructive or destructive engagement? International journal of world studies, v. 1, winter 1984: 45-66.
"President Ronald Reagan has made a major shift in U.S. foreign policy, reviving the cold-war rivalry and making anti-communism the guiding principle for his policy. As a result, his African policy has become an integral part of his global strategy to combat Soviet threats."

U.S. intervention in Angola. Africa and the world, v. 1, Jan. 1988: 1-12.
"It took the support of Cuban troops and a massive Soviet arsenal to enable the MPLA to defeat the pro-Western factions and to repulse South Africa's invasion of Angola. Subsequently, the MPLA has managed to stay in power with the help of Cuba and the Soviet Union."

El Sherbini, Abdel-Aziz.
Alleviating rural poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. Food policy, v. 11, Feb. 1986: 7-11.
"One of the main causes of hunger in Africa is poverty--especially in rural areas. An analysis of the main profiles and dimensions of rural poverty is necessary to understand the components of this long-term trend. Based on direct observation, this article attempts to draw up a conceptual framework which distinguishes between the intertemporal and cross-sectional dimensions of poverty. The important implications for donors are shown."

Elaigwu, J. Isawa.
Nigerian federalism under civilian and military regimes. Publius, v. 18, winter 1988: 173-188.

Elections in independent Africa. Edited by Fred M. Hayward. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1987. 318 p. (Westview special studies on Africa)

Elmandjra, Mahdi.
The Africanization of Africa. Futures, v. 18, Apr. 1986: 222-229.
"Africa, a continent which has suddenly realized that development strategies copied from the West have failed. Africa is resolutely moving towards a new style of development based on the fulfillment of its elementary needs. This article . . . is built on careful and regular observation of the socicultural and economic changes taking place in a continent with which the author has been familiar for many years."

The Empire's new clothes: the Soviet Union and the Third World after Afghanistant. National interest, no. 12, summer 1988, special suppl.: 69- 147.
Partial contents.--The case for optimism, by Graham E. Fuller.--The case for skepticism, by Peter W. Rodman.--All Gorbachev's men, by George W. Breslauer.--Africa: Moscow's dubious investment, by Steven R. David.--Sentiment and strategy, by Zbigniew Brzezinski.--Regaining the initiative, by Charles Krauthammer.

The End of slavery in Africa. Edited by Suzanne Miers and Richard Roberts. Madison, Wis., University of Wisconsin Press, c1988.
This work will be available later in 1988.

Entelis, John P.
Algeria in world politics: foreign policy orientation and the new international economic order. American-Arab affairs, no. 6, fall 1983: 70-78.
"Algeria has remained constant in its demand for a fundamental reallocation of the world's wealth. Algeria's agenda for this reallocation includes more and easier credit terms, better access to Northern markets for goods manufactured in the Third World, higher and more stable prices for the primary goods the Third World exports, and easier terms for the purchase of oil."

Eritrea. Issue: a journal of opinion (Africa), v. 15, 1987: 3-17.
Contents.--International law and self-determination: the case of Eritrea, by Luis B. Serapiao.--The origins and demise of the Ethiopia-Eritrea federation, by Semere Haile.
"Writing about the Eritrean conflict in the Horn of Africa is a difficult task, because it involved the issue of dismembership of a state . . . . Dismemberment of a state in a given situation is very important because of political considerations and legal norms involved . . . . After 1960's, the view that self-determination is an international legal right became widely accepted."

Esedebe, P. Olisanwuche.
Pan-Africanism: the idea and movement, 1776-1963. Washington, D.C., Howard University Press, 1982. 271 p.

Ethnic conflict and human rights; a comparative perspective. Bulletin of peace proposals, v. 18, no. 4, 1987: whole issue (495-659 p.)
Partial contents.--Ethnic conflicts, human rights and conflict resolution.--Facing apartheid in Southern Africa.

Evenson, John A.
Namibia: the question still stands. Africa report, v. 31, Sept.-Oct. 1986: 62-65.
"International attention on events in South Africa has overshadowed the still-unresolved issue of Namibia's independence. Twenty years after the UN revoked South Africa's mandate over the territory, the South African Defense Force's repression of Namibia's civilian population continues unabated--and largely unreported by the Western press."

Everett, Richard.
Cameroon: cushioning the shock. Africa report, v. 31, May-June 1986: 77-80.
"Although careful management of it oil revenues has helped Cameroon to diversify its economic base, the effects of falling world oil prices may severely limit the Biya government's efforts to liberalize the economy."

Experts prescribe many cures for Africa's illness. Conservation Foundation letter, Nov.-Dec. 1985: 1-7.
Obstacles to economic progress include population growth, constraints on agricultural development, wasted human resources, domestic politics, and external policies. Yet no single problem is beyond the capacity of humanity to remedy. This is still possible to envision--and realize--Africa's great potential."

Eze, Osita C.
Human rights in Africa: some selected problems. Lagos, Published by the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs in cooperation with Macmillan Nigeria Publishers, 1984. 314 p.

The Failure of the centralized state: institutions and self-governance in Africa. Edited by James S. Wunsch and Dele Olowu. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1989. (Westview special studies in Africa)
This work will be available in 1989.

Falk, Pamela S.
Cuba in Africa. Foreign affairs, v. 65, summer 1987: 1077-1096.

Contends that "Cuban military assistance has not yet tipped the African sales irrevocably toward the Soviet bloc. Nevertheless, Cuba most certainly derives a benefit: a strategic link to several African nations, as well as a foot hold on the continent for itself and the Soviet Union. While Cuban and Soviet motives in Africa are compatible, it is likely that the Cubans initiated the major military programs. In any case Cuba, as a Third World nation, is a more acceptable presence to its hosts than the Soviet Union."

Famine: the deadly mix of civil war, socialism, and depleted soil. New republic, v. 192, Jan. 21, 1985: 17-25.

Contents.--The origins of famine, by A. Hoben.--Ethiopian exodus: drought, civil war, and refugees inundate Sudan, by R. Kaplan.--The road to Korem: cheering children and slow death in Ethiopia, by C. Matthews.

Fatton, Robert.
Black consciousness in South Africa: the dialectics of ideological resistance to white supremacy. Albany, State University of New York Press, c1986. 189 p. (SUNY series in African politics and society)

Gramsci and the legitimization of the State: the case of the Senegalese passive revolution. Canadian journal of political science, v. 19, Dec. 1986: 729-750.

"This article uses some of the fundamental conceptualizations of Antonio Gramsci to understand the political process in Senegal."

The making of a liberal democracy: Senegal's passive revolution, 1975-1985. Boulder, Colo., L. Rienner Publishers, 1987. 189 p.

The political ideology of Julius Nyerere: the structural limitations of "African socialism." Studies in comparative international development, v. 20, summer 1985: 3-24.

"The main goal of this paper is to establish whether the substance of Nyerere's ideology is congruent with the creation of a modern socialist Tanzania, or whether it represents a romanitc idealization."

The Reagan foreign policy toward South Africa: the ideology of the new Cold War. African studies review, v. 27, Mar. 1984: 57-82.

The author argues "that the Reagan administration's foreign policy toward South Africa is animated by the ideology of the new Cold War, and consequently . . . comes close to supporting the forces of white supremacy . . . . It assumes that the coming to power of a black radical regime would inevitably spell Soviet expansionism and domination."

Feast or famine: issues, problems, and procedures relating to massive relief efforts with a focus on the African crisis. Vanderbilt journal of transnational law, v. 19, spring 1986: 333-465.

Examines U.S. participation in the international relief system: discusses U.S. laws, regulations, agencies, and U.N. relationships; focuses on administration of aid through various bodies; analyzes problems inherent in the relief system and makes recommendations; examines legal recourse available to parties with disputes. "The final section considers the question of increased amounts of United States food donations and concludes that the abolition of suffering requires removal of aid from the political context as well as a linkage of emergency aid with developmental assistance."

Feder, Gershon. Noronha, Raymond.
Land rights systems and agricultural development in sub-Saharan Africa. World Bank research observer, v. 2, July 1987: 143-169.

Discusses evolution of African land rights systems and observes that there is considerable, and increasing, individualization of land ownership. Concludes that "the lesson from other parts of the world is that efficiency ultimately requires formal recognition of individual land rights. That stage has not been reached yet in many parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, but in many other parts the justification for a change in land rights arrangements already exists. The practical problem in such cases is the careful analysis of benefits and costs, including equity considerations."

Feeney, Andy.
Sacrificing the earth. Environmental action, v. 17, Nov.-Dec. 1985: 12-18.

"Third World environmental woes result from many overlapping problems: population pressures, use of inappropriate Western technologies, low environmental consciousness among some ruling elites and exploitation by multinational corporations. The debt burden exacerbates these troubles and makes them more difficult to deal with."

Fegley, Randall.
The U.N. Human Rights Commission: the Equatorial Guinea case. Human rights quarterly, v. 3, Feb. 1981: 34-47.
"The case of Equatorial Guinea offers a sobering illustration of the difficulty the United Nations has in dealing with gross human rights violations in even the smallest of nations."

Fenton, James.
Ethiopia: victors and victims. New York review of books, v. 32, Nov. 7, 1985: 18-22.

Fierce, Milfred C.
Black and white American opinions toward South Africa. Journal of modern African studies, v. 20, Dec. 1982: 669-687.
Analyzes the results of several surveys of attitudes of Black and white citizens regarding the Republic of South Africa and U.S. policy towards South Africa. The surveys were conducted by "Harris Associates (June and December 1977, July 1978); the Public Agenda Foundation (1978); and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1978 and 1979)."

Fisher, Scott.
Coping with change: United States policy toward South Africa. Washington, National Defense University Press, 1982. 83 p. (Monograph series 82-7)
Contents.--Why South Africa? Why now?--Building blocks of US policy toward South Africa.--Key factors shaping US policy today.--How critical are strategic materials?--Coping with change: policy recommendations.

Fitzgerald, Mary Anne.
The OAU: a new militancy. Africa report, v. 31, Sept.-Oct. 1986: 66-69.
"In contrast with past summits, this year the OAU heads of state set aside internal political disputes to focus attention and resources on the struggle against apartheid. The new OAU chairman, Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso, will lead the organization's efforts to marshal support for the liberation movements and keep the issue at the forefront of international concern."

Fitzgerald, Patrick. Bloch, Jonathan.
Alliance among outlaws. Middle East, no. 103, May 1983: 30-32.
"The special relationship between Israel and South Africa has political, economic, military--and nuclear--dimensions. Patrick Fitzgerald and Jonathan Bloch examine the alliance's roots in the past and its grim implications for the future of Africa and the Middle East."

Flournoy, Michele A. Campbell, Kurt M.
South Africa's bomb: a military option? Orbis, v. 32, summer 1988: 385-401.
"South Africa has become the first state possessing nuclear arms or at least the means to build such arms, that ultimately faces a fundamental internal reorientation of political power--from white minority to black majority rule . . . . There are indications on the horizon that the South African government, as it becomes increasingly embattled, may envision potential military applications for its nuclear weapons capability."

Flower, Ken.
Serving secretly: an intelligence chief on record; Rhodesia into Zimbabwe, 1964 to 1981. London, John Murray, 1987. 330 p.
Partial contents.--Birth of an intelligence service.--The fall of field and the advent of Smith.--The unilateral declaration of independence.--The economic war, 1965-72.--The political war, 1965-72.--Counter-insurgency, 1964-72.--The internal situation, 1972-76.--Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.--Agreement at Lancaster House.

Focus: African development revisited. Issue: a journal of opinion (Africa), v. 16, no. 2, 1988: whole issue (1-48 p.)
Partial contents.--Evaluating the World Bank's major reports: a review essay, by Robert S. Browne.--Debt and structural adjustment in Africa: realities and possibilities, by Thomas M. Callaghy.--Western aid to Africa, by Charles L. Gladson.--Privatization in Africa: domestic origins, current status and future scenarios, by Ernest J. Wilson, III.--Policy reform in Africa: how effective? by Carol Lancaster.--Ending hunger in Africa, by Raymond F. Hopkins.

Ford, Christopher A.
Fighting for the Horn: US/USSR rivalry for Somalia and Ethiopia. Harvard political review, v. 14, winter 1986: 8-10.
"The Horn area has taken on a great strategic importance to both the United States and the Soviet Union, and it is here that one of the strangest stories of East-West rivalry in the third world has been played out."

Foreign economic trends and their implications for the United States. Washington, International Trade Administration, 1984. 7 p. (International marketing information series)

"After nearly a decade of political and economic difficulties stemming from the Bokassa era and its aftermath, the Central African Republic's (CAR) economy in 1984 is at a turning point in reversing the nearly 5-year decline in per capita economic growth and in restoring fiscal prudence to the public sector. In power for nearly 3 years, the government of General Andre Kolingba has made definite progress in addressing a number of the key factors that have undermined the CAR's struggling economy. This progress has occurred in the domains of infrastructure agriculture and mining."

Foreign policy and the developing nation. Papers by Henry Bienen and others, Richard Butwell, editor. Lexington, University of Kentucky Press, 1969. 236 p.

Foreign policy making in developing states: a comparative approach. Edited by Christopher Clapham. Farnborough, Eng., Saxon House, 1977. 184 p.

Forrest, Tom.
The political economy of civil rule and the economic crisis in Nigeria (1979-84). Review of African political economy, no. 35, May 1986: 4-26.

"This paper examines the dynamic interaction of economic policy and state action with political, social and market forces during the civilian regime of President Shagari (Oct. 1979-Jan. 1984). It investigates why democratic politics, or more accurately, the rule of politicians, had disastrous economic consequences."

Forsythe, David P.
Human rights and U.S. foreign policy: Congress reconsidered. Gainesville, University Presses of Florida, University of Florida Press, c1988. 224 p.

Francis, Samuel T.
Communism, terrorism, and the African National Congress. Journal of social, political and economic studies, v. 11, spring 1986: 55-71.

Fraser, Malcolm. Obasanjo, Olusegun.
What to do about South Africa. Foreign affairs, v. 65, fall 1986: 154-162.

In Oct. 1985 "the 49-member Commonwealth decided 'to establish a small group of eminent Commonwealth persons' that would attempt to encourage the process of political dialogue in South Africa."

Free South Africa's children: a symposium on children in detention. Human rights quarterly, v. 10, Feb. 1988: whole issue (108 p.)

Contents.--Opening remarks, by Edward M. Kennedy, Barbara A. Mikulski and Jerry Coovadia.--The experience of detention.--Children and the law.-- Torture--the medical evidence.--Children under attack in the township by the police and military..

Freeman, Charles W.
South Africa: what are America's options? Dept. of State bulletin, v. 88, Mar. 1988: 26-30.

In this address "before the World Affairs Council of Inland Southern California conference on U.S. foreign policy in Riverside on December 9, 1987," Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, talks "about South Africa and what role the United States can play in promoting change there."

Freeman, Linda.
CIDA [Canadian International Development Agency], wheat, and rural development in Tanzania. Canadian journal of African studies, v. 16, no. 3, 1982: 479-504.

"A study of this project helps to illustrate the ambivalent nature both of Canadian assistance and of Tanzanian policy in the field of rural development . . . . Within Tanzania differences between the official ideology and actual practice in rural development are also highlighted."

French, Howard.
Houphouet's region. Africa report, v. 31, Nov.-Dec. 1986: 9-13.

"West African politics have long been dominated by the towering presence and influence of the Ivorian leader. In the autumn of his career, however, Felix Houphouet-Boigny confronts an evolving regional political context in which Cote d'Ivoire's preeminence is no longer assured."

Friedland, Robin.
The delusion of 'redistribution.' Optima, v. 35, Sept. 1987: 148-155.

Contends that what "South Africa does not at present share with the advanced industrial nations is a political system in which the great mass of the less affluent have an influence on policy commensurate with its numbers or its perceptions of relative deprivation."

From protest to challenge; a documentary history of African politics in South Africa, 1882-1964. Edited by Thomas Karis and Gwendolen M. Carter. Stanford, Calif., Hoover Institution Press, 1972-77. 4 v. (Hoover Institution publications, 89, 122-123, 161)

Gade, Daniel W.
Madagascar and nondevelopment. Focus, v. 35, Oct. 1985: 14-21.
Examines the social and economic conditions of Madagascar's people. Considers the declining economic status of this nation. Questions whether "Western-style development is of critical importance to the people themselves."

Gann, Lewis H.
Africa South of the Sahara: the challenge to western security, by Lewis H. Gann and Peter Duignan. Standford, Calif., Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University 1981 114 p. (Hoover Institution Press. Publication no. 238)
Contents.--Historical background.--Africa: some major problems.--The major regions: I. West Africa, East Africa, and the Horn.--The major regions: II. Central Africa, Southern Africa, and Angola.--Africa and the superpowers.--The cold war in Africa: fantasy and reality.--The United States and Africa today--and tomorrow.

The struggle for Zimbabwe: battle in the bush, Lewis H. Gann and Thomas H. Henriksen. New York, Praeger, 1981. 154 p.

Gardner, George R. Skully, David W.
The conduct of wheat marketing in North Africa. Washington, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1986. 30 p.
This report is part of a comprehensive Wheat Competitiveness Study conducted by the Economic Service. It is concerned with wheat production, consumption and marketing in Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, and Egypt.

Gargan, Edward A.
In the heart of Africa. New York times magazine, Dec. 7, 1986: 62, 102, 104, 106-107.
"Largely ignored in the rush to urbanize the sub-Saharan region, rural Africa nonetheless holds the key to the future."

Gavshon, Arthur.
Crisis in Africa: battleground of East and West. New York, Penguin Books [1981] 320 p.
Partial contents.--East-West confrontation in Africa.--The communist powers in Africa.--The western powers in Africa.

A tilt to the West? Africa report, v. 28, Nov.-Dec. 1983: 56-59.
"The newfound flexibility expressed in a shift toward the center of the Nonaligned Movement could therefore be the result of lessened Western hostility rather than greater disenchantment with the East."

Gayner, Jeffrey B.
The choice for U.S. policy in South Africa: reform or vengeance. Washington, Heritage Foundation, 1986. 11 p. (Backgrounder no. 527)
"The process of transforming a complex, multi-racial society such as South Africa into a durable representative form of government remains an arduous task. Only the combined forces of moderation in the black, white, and other communities can accomplish such a task in a climate of stability, prosperity, and good will. The United States must continue to be a catalyst in that critical process."

Geldenhuys, Deon.
German views on South Africa's future. Aussenpolitik, v. 36, no. 1, 1985: 82-100.
The author, "one of South Africa's most talented young political scientists . . . goes into the reasons for the great and wide-ranging interest in the Republic of South Africa and its policies in Germany and he reviews the entire range of views and proposals on solutions to the problems."

Instability and conflict in southern Africa: South Africa's role in regional security, by Deon Geldenhuys and William Gutteridge. London, England, Institute for the Study of Conflict, c1983. 26 p. (Conflict studies, 0069-8792; no. 148)

The Geopolitics of South Arabia and the Horn of Africa. New York, Causa International, Security Council, c1985. 25 p.
"This present seminar, entitled 'The Geopolitics of South Arabia and the Horn of Africa' was held in Washington, D.C. on on Jan. 8, 1985. The speakers included: Mr. Paul Henze, Resident Consultant, Rand Corp., and former National Security Council Staff Member; and Dr. Assad Homayoun, Professorial Lecturer, George Washington University, and former Deputy Chief of

Mission, Embassy of Iran As moderator was Dr. Martin Sicker, Director of the Center for International Security in Washingon, D.C. Antonio Betancourt, secretary-general of CAUSA International opened the program."

Glantz, Michael H. Katz, Richard W.

Drought as a constraint in sub-Saharan Africa. Ambio, v. 14, no. 6, 1985: 334-339.

"Environmental factors can limit economic development, particularly in developing countries. However, these pre-existing constraints are seldom taken into account when planning development. In Africa, drought is a common occurrence, yet planners optimistically make short-term plans that ignore the long-term presence of drought."

Glass, George A.

East Germany in Black Africa: a new special role? World today, v. 36, Aug. 1980: 305-312.

The article examines "the increasingly important role the German Democratic Republic is playing in Africa. Primarily in Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique, the GDR has developed a broad-based presence as well as extremely close co-operation on a number of fronts over the past three years."

Global review of agricultural policies. Washington, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1988. 367 p. (ERS staff report no. AGES880304)

Using information as of July 1987, describes policies and programs of over 150 countries. Many statements include a list of references. Also includes regional summaries of East Asia, Eastern Europe and the USSR, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East, North Africa, Oceania, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Western Europe.

Goldberg, Arthur J.

The status of apartheid under international law. Hastings constitutional law quarterly, v. 13, fall 1985: 1-8.

"Apartheid . . . is used to describe a body of law enacted by the South African government to bring about legal separation among white, black and Asian peoples of South Africa . . . . This paper evaluates leading instruments of international law relevant to apartheid, including the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and Covenants, Conventions and Declarations."

Goldman, Morris B. Olin, John M.

Seeking the causes of Africa's poverty. Washington, Heritage Foundation, 1987. 15 p. (Backgrounder no. 610)

Foreign aid to Africa has helped lock the continent into the poverty it was designed to overcome. The authors call for redirecting aid to the private sector, instead of to the government bureaucracy.

Goldsworthy, David.

The international politics of the Namibian dispute. [Canberra, Australia, Dept. of the Parliamentary Library, 1982] 41 p. (Australia. Parliament. Legislative Research Service. Discussion papers no. 3)

Contents.--Introduction.--Background: people and economy.--Political history to January 1981.--Political history: January 1981 to date.--Australian policy.--Analysis.

Kenyan politics since Kenyatta. Australian outlook, v. 36, Apr. 1982: 27-31.

Goliber, Thomas J.

Sub-Saharan Africa: population pressures on development. Washington, Population Reference Bureau, 1985. 47 p. (Population bulletin, v. 40, no.1)

Partial contents.--Population characteristics.--Population pressures on development.--Determinants of high fertility.--Prospects for fertility decline.--Current status of population policies.--Policy options.

Gomes, Adelino.

Cabral's dream. Africa report, v. 31, Jan.-Feb. 1986: 15-20.

"Although recent shake-ups in the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde] have consolidated President Joao Bernardo Vieira's position, ongoing political tensions and Guinea-Bissau's stark economic prospects threaten his government's long-term economic recovery efforts."

Good, Kenneth.

Zambia: back into the future. Third World quarterly, v. 10, Jan. 1988: 37-53.

"The republican constitution and the operations of the single-party system enhance the power of the President . . . . As of July 1987, he had not announced if he would be seeking another five-year term in the elections due in 1988."

Goode, Charles E.
World indices of agricultural and food production, 1977-86. Washington, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1988. 161 p. (Statistical bulletin no. 759)
"World food production reached a record high in 1986, exceeding 1985's record by about 1 percent, despite declining food output in Latin America, the United States, Western Europe, and Oceania. World food production generally increased faster than population from 1977 to 1986 .... This report presents indices of total and per capita agricultural and food production for 1977-86 for 111 countries, 12 regions, and the world."

Gordon, David F.
Conflict resolution in Southern Africa: why Namibia is not another Zimbabwe. Issue: a journal of Africanist opinion, v. 12, fall-winter 1982: 37-45.
"Explores the reasons why the Namibia negotiations have failed to produce a settlement ... Compares the circumstances surrounding the successful resolution of the Zimbabwe conflict in 1979 and 1980 with the recent less-successful efforts in Namibia."

Gorman, Robert F.
Soviet perspectives on the prospects for socialist development in Africa. African affairs, v. 83, April 1984: 163-187.
"This is a study of Soviet perceptions on the prospects of socialist development in Africa." The purpose of this study is "to recount the evolution of Soviet historical perspectives on the development of socialism in Africa and to summarize the current thrust of Soviet thinking on various economic and political problems in Africa."

Grainer, Alan.
Desertification: how people make deserts, how people can stop and why they don't. London, Washington, International Institute for Environment and Development, 1985. 97 p.
"Despite all efforts, the Sahel once again faces famine. Far too little is being done either there or in the 100 or so other nations affected by desertification to keep good land from going bad." This book examines the reasons, asks why so little is being done and offers some remedies.
Reprint of the 1982 edition.

Grassroots development: the African Development Foundation. Washington, U.S. Office of Technology Assessment, for sale by the Supt. of Docs., G.P.O., 1988. 181 p.
"OTA-F-378, June 1988"
"This report is about the Foundation--the only program wholly funded by the U.S. Congress to support grassroots development in Africa. Our analysis of ADF's experience is broadly drawn .... What works? What doesn't? And why? This is OTA's third report on U.S. foreign aid and African agriculture."

The Green and the black: Qadhafi's policies in Africa. Edited by Rene Lemarchand. Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1988. (Indiana series in Arab and Islamic studies)
This book will be available later in 1988.

Green, Reginald Herbold.
Food policy, food production, and hunger in sub-Saharan Africa: retrospect and prospect. International journal, v. 41, autumn 1986: 768-801.
"Food production and hunger in sub-Saharan Africa are disasters. This is not simply a result of cyclical weather emergencies which shatter a stable equilibrium of food needs and supplies. Rather, environmental factors have worsened a serious and deteriorating situation until the spectre, and in many cases the reality, of famine stands before the people of this region."

Green, Robert T. Larsen, Trina L.
Sudden wealth/sudden poverty: implications for export opportunities. Columbia journal of world business, v. 21, winter 1986: 3-12.
"Examines the experiences of three nations that have recently undergone severe economic shocks with a resulting contraction in imports: Brazil, Mexico, and Nigeria. The changes that occurred in the demand for different categories of imports are analyzed and the similarities and differences in the responses of the three nations are discussed."

Greenberg, Stanley B.
Legitimating the illegitimate: state, markets, and resistance in South Africa. Berkeley, University of California Press, c1987. 251 p. (Perspectives on Southern Africa; 41)

Gregory, C.
The impact of ruling party ideology on Zimbabwe's post-independence domestic development. Journal of social, political and economic studies, v. 12, summer 1987: 115-116.
"This article first examines the core of ZANU (PF)'s official ideology. Then, by means of an overview of developments in Zimbabwe in the period 1980-1985, it attempts to demonstrate how ideology has affected developments in that country since independence."

Gretton, John.
The Western Sahara in the international arena. World today, v. 36, Sept. 1980: 343-350.
"A striking example of this dramatic upturn in the Polisario's diplomatic fortunes occurred in February this year in Delhi, at the first full-blown United Nations conference on ways in which rich countries (represented by the OECD) could help poor countries (represented by the 'Group of 77') speed up their industrial and economic development. The two blocks reached an impasse. The 'Group of 77' included in its proposed final resolution a clause affirming support for the 'heroic struggle' of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Palestine and the Western Sahara."

Grey, Robert D.
The Soviet presence in Africa: an analysis of goals. Journal of modern African studies, v. 22, Sept. 1984: 511-527.
"In the middle 1970's, scholars and politicians agree, the Soviet Union began a a major effort to penetrate Africa." Employing numerous tables, the author presents the various arguments of western observers as to the meaning of this foreign policy thrust.

Grimaud, Nicole.
Algeria and socialist France. Middle East journal, v. 40, spring 1986: 252-266.
"Franco-Algerian relations may appear as the often spectacular product of a complex alchemy .... When one studies more carefully the ups and downs of the relations, one can distinguish some elements which provide a few reference points .... There is the continual conflict between France's bilateral relations with the states of the region and those with the Maghrib as a whole. Rivals among themselves, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco are equally so with France."

Growth, equity, and self-reliance: private enterprise and African economic development. Edited by Ampah G. Johnson and Adeyemi O. Lawson. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1987. 162 p. (Westview special studies on Africa)
Report of a conference held in Lome, Togo, Nov. 5-8, 1984.

Gruat, J. V.
The social guarantee in the Gabonese Republic: a new kind of social protection in Africa. International social security review, v. 38, no. 2, 1985: 157-171.
Describes the difficulties in planning and operating the Gabon social security scheme so that it included "forgotten people" such as self- employed workers or people without monetary resources.

Grundy, Kenneth W.
The Angolan puzzle: varied actors and complex issues. Issue: a journal of opinion (Africa), v. 15, 1987: 35-41.
"A chief consideration with regard to Angola is the tremendous complexity of the issue .... There are a large number of major actors involved, various Angolan parties, especially the MPLA and UNITA, and diverse foreign regimes."

Guerrilla struggle in Africa; an analysis and preview. New York, Grossman, 1971. 204 p. (A World order book)

The militarization of South African politics. Oxford, Oxfordshire; New York, Oxford University Press, 1988, c1986.
This book will be available later in 1988.

Pax Pretoriana: South Africa's regional policy. Current history, v. 84, Apr. 1985: 150-154.
"If peace has come to southern Africa, it is an imposed peace, a regional Pax Pretoriana based on strength and coercion. ... South Africa dominates the region, having bent its neighbors to its will. ... Still, the peace that South Africa celebrates is fragile .... Governments compelled to humble themselves are not about to forget their humiliation."

The rise of the South African security establishment: an essay on the changing locus of state power. Cape Town, South African Institute of International Affairs, 1983. 39 p. (Bradlow series no. 1)
Partial contents.--The ideological context.--Institutional changes.--The security establishment.--The militarization of white society.--A constellation of states and South African policy toward the homelands.--Foreign policy.

South Africa: the combatants regroup. Current history, v. 87, May 1988: 205-208, 226-227.
"The new great nationalisms of South Africa, white and black, are growing stronger as the government tries to project an atmosphere of calm."

Gudel, Christoph.
Mali--potential and problems. Swiss review of world affairs, v. 31, Sept. 1981: 9-14.
Reviews economic assistance to Mali from Communist and Western countries. Assesses problems in providing aid for economic development and describes Swiss development projects in Mali. Briefly surveys political and economic conditions in Mali, and their implications for agricultural production and economic development.

Report from Mozambique. Swiss review of world affairs, v. 32, Aug. 1982: 11-19.
Describes political and economic conditions in Mozambique, and considers economic and military assistance to Mozambique.

Signs of crisis in Tanzania. Swiss review of world affairs, v. 33, Feb. 1984: 19-23.
Reviews "ujamaa socialism" and the "dense tangle" of foreign assistance efforts, concluding that "the country's overall economic condition would seem to indicate a predominance of failures," and that there is an "urgent need for constant re-examination of the overall context in which any development assistance is made."

Gupta, Anirudha.
Revolution, Lusophone Africa, and Cabral's contribution. International studies, v. 23, Apr.-June 1986: 170-188.
Assesses Amilcar Cabral's work, our people and our mountains, as a means of detailing vents, including "people's wars" in LUSOphone Africa (comprising Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Angola, Mozambique).

Gutteridge, William.
Military regimes in Africa. London, Methuen; New York, distributed in the USA by Harper & Row Publishers, Barnes and Noble Import Division, 1975. 195 p. (Studies in African history; 11)

The Organization of African Unity, 1963-1983. Journal of contemporary African studies, v. 3, Oct. 1983-Apr. 1984: 21-34.
"The Organization of African Unity (OAU) approached its twentieth anniversary in May 1983 in an atmosphere of impending doom .... Habitually, it does not so much ride out a storm, as precariously survive without actually breaking up."

South Africa, strategy for survival? London, Institute for the Study of Conflict, 1981. 32 p. (Conflict studies. The Institute for the Study of Conflict, 0069-8792: no. 131)

Undoing military coups in Africa. Third World quarterly, v. 7, Jan. 1985: 78-89.
Explores the social and political circumstances surrounding numerous Africa coups and the interaction between the military and political points of view stating that "the lessons of African experience over the last two decades do, however, suggest that long-term political development towards a stable and relatively just society in most cases depends not on subordination of one view to another but on cooperation and even integration."

Haass, Richard N.
South Africa: the perils of parallels, by Richard N. Haass and Kurt M. Campbell. National interest, no. 10, winter 1987-88: 101-104.
"All parallels, be it those comparing South Africa to Israel or any other country or situation, must be used with great caution. Although some analogies provide illumination, more are likely to promote distortion. South Africa's predicament is unique, as was its history."

South Africa's future: Afrikaner politics and U.S. policy. Washington quarterly, v. 11, spring 1988: 27-41.
"South Africa's future has never been so uncertain. Accounting for this uncertainty are many factors, perhaps none so important as the changing politics of the Afrikaner, the descendants of central Europeans who came to southern Africa some 300 years ago and now dominate this modern republic." Explores alternatives to the current political order.

Habib, Henry.
Libyan foreign policy. Journal of South Asian and Middle Eastern studies, v. 4, winter 1980: 71-79.
"Libyan foreign policy in the seventies reflected very much the new image that Libya wished to portray in the world. It was part of Libya's opening up to the world. Gone were the days

of indifference to Arab causes, isolationism and inaction in world affairs. The parochial outlook of the monarchical regime of Libya (1951-69) had been superseded by an activist foreign policy. The fundamental change occurred in the three areas, the Arab, African, and Islamic spheres."

Haglund, David G.
South Africa, minerals and sanctions. International perspectives, May-June 1985: 3-5.
Outlines some ways to reduce our dependence on the supply of some of the most "strategic minerals" from South Africa.

Hahn, Walter F.
Soviet shadow over Africa, by Walter F. Hahn and Alvin J. Cottrell; with a foreword by Daniel O. Graham. Washington, Center for Advanced International Studies, University of Miami, c1976, 1977 printing. 105 p. (Monographs in international affairs)

Hall, Monica N.
The curious blindspot of the OAU [Organization of African Unity]. Human rights, v. 9, summer 1981: 33-37, 55.
"The Organization of African Unity's (OAU's) approach to human rights in Africa is dichotomous: While that organization has worked vigorously to end human rights violations in southern Africa, it has done little to prevent similar abuses in independent African nations."

Hanks, Robert J.
Of minerals, metals, and US foreign policy. South Africa international, v. 11, Oct. 1980: 91-101.
"Analyses US policy in the Middle East and proposes that the lessons learnt should be applied to Southern Africa as a question of fundamental importance to the U.S."

Hanlon, Joseph.
Too little, too late. New statesman, v. 107, Feb. 3, 1984: 18.
"Tens of thousands of people starved to death unnecessarily in Mozambique last year. They were victims of miserly, bureaucratic and nervous western aid donors, and of South African destabilisation, in what was entirely a 'man-made' famine."

Hanrahan, Charles E.
Longrun changes in world food supply and demand: implications for development assistance policy, by Charles E. Hanrahan, Francis S. Urban, and J. Larry Deaton. Washington U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1984. 39 p. (ERS staff report no. AGES 840111)
Discusses changes in world food supplies, 1950-1982; sources of growth in food production; demand for food; food trade; food aid; future trends; and implications for U.S. development assistance. "Land and water resources will be more than adequate to support further increases in world food production."

U.S. policy trade policies and the Third World, by Charles Hanrahan and Edward Wilson. In Iowa in the world economy: dependency and interdependency. Edited by Ross Talbot. Ames, Iowa State University Press, 1985. p. 45-56.
"This chapter examines U.S. agricultural trade with the Third World, U.S. trade policies as they affect Third World nations, U.S. domestic and trade policy linkages that affect the Third World, and the importance of macroeconomic policies and conditions for U.S.-Third World trading relationships. It concludes with some observations about the future evolution of U.S. trade policies and the implications of that evolution for Iowa's economy."

Hansen, James.
High strategic stakes in Southern Africa. National defense, v. 67, May-June 1982: 42-46; July-Aug.: 42-46.
Assesses the significance of Southern Africa to the industrialized West, and considers the Soviet Union's policies regarding importation of strategic minerals. Surveys threats to the region of Southern Africa, including local guerrilla groups, Soviet-bloc advisory groups, and Soviet projection forces.

Harbeson, John W.
Nation-building in Kenya; the role of land reform. Evanston Ill., Northwestern University Press, 1973. 367 p.

Tanzanian socialism in transition: agricultural crisis and policy reform. Hanover, N.H., Universities Field Staff International, 1983. 11 p. (UFSI reports, 1983/no. 30, Africa)
"Tanzania today is a nation in crisis. While it has enjoyed a degree of political stability and promoted human resource development to a level rare among poor countries and within the continent, its economy, like that of many poor and most African nations, has stagnated and declined."

Hargreaves, John D.

Decolonization in Africa. London; New York, Longman, 1988. (The Postwar world)

This work will be available later in 1988.

Harington, Henry.

Industrialisation in Africa: the Industrial Development Decade. Multinational business quarterly, no. 2, 1985: 22-27.

"Small and medium enterprises have not been widely welcomed by governments nor necessarily by aid agencies, although the IFC in its 1985-89 programme recognises their scope and plans to stimulate projects within reach of African entrepreneurs which it feels will be more suitable to the small markets existing in African countries. This could help overcome the resistance to small businesses from bureaucrats who find them difficult to administer and tax, and banks, be they development or commercial, which do not rate them as commercial risks."

Harmon, Jeff B.

His former majesty, Bokassa and the flourishing French empire in Africa. Harper's magazine, v. 260, May 1980: 34-39.

The article reveals how France controls her African client-states. "Despite the recent scandals, France's position in Africa is stronger than ever, and it is unlikely that France will ever willingly release its former colonies from their French-ordained destinies," concludes the author.

Harrell-Bond, Barbara E.

Africa asserts its identity. Hanover, N.H., American Universities Field Staff, c1981-. 2 v. (Reports - American Universities Field Staff, 0161-0724; 1981, no. 9-10, Africa)

"Africa's dependency and the remedies": the 4th International Congress of African Studies. Hanover, N.H., AUFS, 1979. 8 p. (Reports - American Universities Field Staff; 1979, no. 31 Africa 0161-0724)

Guinea-Bissau, by Barbara Harrell-Bond and Sarah Forer. Hanover, N.H., American Universities Field Staff, c1981. 3 v. (Reports - American Universities Field Staff, 0161-0724; 1981/no. 17, Africa/Europe, 1981/no. 21, Africa, 1981/no. 22, Africa)

"BHB-3-'81"--Vol. 1.

Imposing aid: emergency assistance to refugees. Oxford Oxfordshire New York, Oxford University Press, 1986. 440 p.

The new information order, by Barbara Harrell-Bond and Michael Cader. Hanover, N.H., Universities Field Staff International, 1983. 15 p. (UFSI reports, 1983/no. 1, Africa/General)

"The debate on a 'new information order' is concerned less with improving and extending technology than with the content of information, financial control, bias, ethics, problems of national security, and media responsibility to represent the public interest. The author reviews the controversy as it relates to Africa."

Harris, Joan.

Revolution or evolution? Africa report, v. 30, Mar.-Apr. 1985: 30-32.

"Membership in Kenya's powerful women's organizations provides a platform for women's issues and an avenue for influencing public opinion. But the challenge for Kenyan women is to translate the political skills acquired in these groups into effective action on the national level."

Harris, Laurence.

South Africa's external debt crisis. Third World quarterly, v. 8, July 1986: 793-817.

Describes the development of the South African debt crisis from July 1985- February 1986 when leading South African banks met with an intermediary and rescheduled outstanding debts owed by South Africa to foreign bankers. Considers the following special features of the crisis: its political rather than economic causes, the short-term nature of the debt, and the use of an intermediary.

Harrison, Christopher.

France and Islam in West Africa, 1860-1960. Cambridge [Cambridgeshire]; New York, Cambridge University Press, 1988. (African studies series; 60)

This work, which is a revision of the author's doctoral thesis from the University of London, is forthcoming later in 1988.

French attitudes to Empire and the Algerian War. African affairs, v. 82, Jan. 1983: 75-95.

"This article . . . aims . . . to throw some more light on French attitudes to Empire, and . . . to examine the proposition that it was the peculiar 'consensus' of such attitudes that more than anything else was responsible for the traumas of decolonization in the 1950s in Indo-China, Morocco, Tunisia but above all in Algeria."

Harrison, Paul.

A green revolution for Africa. New scientist, v. 114, May 7, 1987: 35-39.

Discusses work done at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria and at India's International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics. "After a late start in Africa, agricultural scientists now have many of the crops and the farming techniques that can make food supplies secure. But governments must give farmers both knowledge and incentives."

Harshe, Rajen.

Political implications of French military interventions in Africa--three case studies. IDSA [Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses] journal, v. 12, Jan.-Mar. 1980: 270-285.

"France's military involvement in contemporary African affairs has become an important phenomenon after the decolonization of the majority of African states . . . . One of the principal reasons for French military presence on such a large scale has been the commercial interests of France . . . . This paper attempts to study three vital areas in which there is French involvement namely Chad, Zaire and Western Sahara."

Hatch, John.

The significance of Southern Africa: South Africa and her neighbours. Contemporary review, v. 242, Feb. 1983: 78-83.

Examines the character and the directions of South Africa's current foreign policy.

Zambia: a special Third World case. Contemporary review, v. 240, Jan. 1982: 1-7.

"The real danger to the President and his regime arises not from such common features of a nation at war with poverty, illiteracy and the colonial legacy of under-development. It centres around the battle between those who would mould this country into a consumption-orientated society, an imitation of industrialised Europe, North America, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan or South Korea; and those who want Zambia to grow according to the principles of social justice outlined in the President's philosophy of Humanism."

Hatchard, John.

The institution of the ombudsman in Africa with special reference to Zimbabwe. International and comparative law quarterly, v. 35, Apr. 1986: 255-270.

Article considers "development and effectiveness of the ombudsman in Africa and examines in detail one of the recent additions to the number, the Zimbabwean ombudsman. In this way it is intended to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the institution in Zimbabwe and to consider its future development."

Hauck, David.

What happens when U.S. companies sell their South African operations? Washington, South Africa Review Service, 1987. 16 p. (South Africa Review Service series)

Contents.--Mechanics of withdrawal.--Impact on working conditions and affirmative action programs.--Impact on relations with unions.--Impact on support for community development and social justice projects.--Opportunities for Black ownership of U.S. operations.--Conclusions.--Appendix: U.S. companies that have left South Africa.

Hayes, J. P.

Economic effects of sanctions on southern Africa. Aldershot, England; Brookfield, Vt., Gower, c1987. 100 p. (Thames essay no. 53)

Contents.--Economic sanctions: a pause for thought.--Extent of sanctions, present and prospective.--Effect of sanctions on the South African economy.--Impact of sanctions on South Africa's neighbours.--Costs to countries imposing sanctions.--Summary and conclusions.

Haykin, Stephen.

The year after the drought: how much recovery for Ethiopia & Sudan? Agricultural outlook, no. AO 113, Oct. 1985: 22-31.

"In this short run, Ethiopia and Sudan will remain dependent on foreign assistance to satisfy their food requirements. Food production is expected to fall below historical trends because of the continuing effects of drought and civil war."

Hegarty, David.

Libya and the South Pacific. Canberra, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Australian National University, 1987. 23 p. (Working paper no. 127)

Libya's recent interest in the South Pacific region, particularly in its contacts with militant elements in the New Caledonian independence movement and with the government of Vanuatu, has caused considerable concern among the Western powers and within the region generally. This paper briefly examines the extent of the Libyan connection in the South Pacific, suggests some of the reasons for the forging of contacts both by Tripoli and groups within the region, and analyses the responses to this perceived security issue. The issue is placed in the context of the changing complexion of the South Pacific."

Hempstone, Smith.
Tunisia's Ben Ali: act or be acted upon. World & I, v. 3, Jan. 1988: 100-104.
"Tunisian Prime Minister Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali deposed an Arab nationalist demigod to become Tunisia's second president in 31 years of independence."

Henderson, George.
Oujda on the rocks. Africa report, v. 31, Nov.-Dec. 1986: 72-76.
"Morocco's King Hassan and Col. Muammar Qaddafy of Libya have dissolved their two-year-old 'Arab-African Union.' Morocco's close relationship with the United States and the Libyan leader's support for radical causes rendered this unlikely partnership untenable."

Henderson, Robert d'A.
Who will feed Africa? International perspectives, May-June 1987: 12-16.
"Africa has come to include grain purchases and food aid as one more measure of its dependence upon the Western developed countries. Food aid programs in practice discourage domestic African production, particularly now when Western exporting countries are subsidizing export sales because of pressures within their own economies to sell or otherwise dispose of accumulating surpluses." Discusses how U.S. and EEC agricultural subsidies discourage improved African agricultural production and economic reform.

Henriksen, Thomas H.
The USSR and Africa: challenge and prospects. Survey, v. 27, autumn-winter 1983: 261-272.
"The Soviet Union was regarded by African radicals and responsible Western analysts alike as cautious and centrist in its posture towards Africa .... Soviet intervention into the continent in the mid-1970s and its massive arms transfers to African rulers have invalidated most earlier perceptions of Moscow's aims."

Henze, Paul.
The dilemmas of the Horn. National interest, no. 2, winter 1986: 63-73.
The article deals with strategic value of the Horn in general and of Ethiopia in particular: the dangers to vital air and sea routes from the Indian Ocean through the Red Sea to the Mediterranean.

Eritrea: the endless war. Washington quarterly, v. 9, spring 1986: 23-36.
"The United States is likely to continue to provide food for a sizable proportion of the Ethiopian population. This gives us access to the country--including Eritrea .... There are many ways to use this access for the benefit of the Eritrean--and Ethiopian--people."

Rebels and separatists in Ethiopia; regional resistance to a Marxist regime. Prepared for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense Policy. Santa Monica, Calif., Rand, 1985. 98 p.
"R-3347-USDP, Dec. 1985"
Partial contents.--Historical background.--Rebellions before the Derg takeover.--Ethiopia under the Derg.--Iran and Ethiopia--parallel paths?--Rebellion and dissidence eleven years.--Implications of rebellion and separatism.--U.S. policy challenge.--The Derg and the nationalities problem.

Herskovits, Jean.
Dateline Nigeria: democracy down but not out. Foreign policy, no. 54, spring 1984: 171-190.
"Said a senior Nigerian ambassador who has worked closely with the top leadership of all Nigeria's governments, 'Democracy is ingrained in us--we will go back to it.' ... It cannot happen unless Nigeria's economic picture improves; indeed, further deterioration in the economy can only undermine democracy's future prospects."

Nigeria: power and democracy in Africa. [New York] Foreign Policy Association, 1982. 72 p. (Headline series, no. 257)
Partial contents.--Nigeria defined.--Tragedy and recovery: the first republic and the federal military government.--The making of the second republic: democracy reborn.--Nigeria and the United States.

Herzog, Chaim.
U.N. at work: the Benin affair. Foreign policy, no. 29, winter 1977-78: 140-159.
"The United Nations suffers from the utter irrelevance of its deliberations, an unbelievable waste of public money, and a serious degree of cynicism. Its business is conducted in the

newspeak, cliches, code words, and slogans that have become the idiom in public international utterances. All of this is illustrated by examining one concrete case history--the alleged invasion of Cotonou, the major city of the West African nation of Benin, by an unknown invading force in January 1977, and the ensuing debate."

Higginbotham, F. Michael.
International law, the use of force in self-defense, and the Southern African conflict. Columbia journal of transnational law, v. 25, 1987: 529-592.
"This article argues that the South African government's policy of apartheid constitutes a threat to international peace and security. Hence, a United Nations-sponsored use of force against South Africa is legal. Even if it is argued that apartheid does not constitute such a threat, the South African government's use of force in the territory of its neighbors violates both the established principles of international law and the U.N. Charter."

Hill, Christopher R.
Regional co-operation in southern Africa. African affairs, v. 82, Apr. 1983: 215-239.
Reviews regional cooperation in southern Africa while focusing on the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) "in which nine southern African states are attempting to harmonize their economies and reduce their dependence on South Africa."

Hiroyuki, Ishi.
Green aid for Africa. Japan quarterly, v. 33, no. 1, Jan.-Mar. 1986: 45-48.
Analyzes causes of Africa's famine and discusses why afforestation, which would reduce soil erosion and provide fuelwood, is needed in Africa. Describes Japan's Green Aid plan; it was adopted by ministers at the 1985 New York summit meeting. Green Aid emphasizes afforestation, irrigation, and a Green Corps of Japanese forestry advisors.

Hodder-Wiliams, Richard.
African studies: back to the future. African affairs, v. 85, Oct. 1986: 593-604.
"Knowledge and understanding of Africa . . . is valuable not merely intrinsically but instrumentally . . . . African Studies . . . need both centres of research . . . special library facilities and the concentration of scholars in several disciplines to provide the basis for productive research and also the diffusion of expertise."

Hodges, Tony.
After the Treaty of Oujda: Western Sahara. Africa report, v. 29, Nov.-Dec. 1984: 26-31.
"The Moroccan-Libyan pact may have further polarized the Maghreb by strengthening Algerian ties with Mauritania and Tunisia. The eventual outcome could be increased military support for Polisario from its neighbors."

Angola to the 1990s: the potential for recovery. London, Economist Intelligence Unit, 1987. 145 p. (EIU special report no. 1079; EIU economic prospects series)
Contents.--The political framework.--The prospects for peace.--The economy since independence.--Economic prospects and policy issues.--Oil and energy.--The mining industry.--Agriculture and fisheries.--Manufacturing industry.--Transportation and communications.--Foreign trade, payments and debt.--Conclusions.

Combating cocoa colonialism. Africa report, v. 31, Jan.-Feb. 1986: 61-66.
"Completely dependent upon the export of a single commodity, cocoa, Sao Tome and Principe has spent its first decade of independence attempting to rejuvenate the declining industry in order to fuel the diversification of its economy."

Sao Tome and Principe, by Tony Hodges and Malyn Newitt. Boulder, CO, Westview Press, 1988. (Profiles. Nations of contemporary Africa)
This work will be available later in 1988.

Western Sahara: the roots of a desert war. Westport, Conn., L. Hill, c1983. 388 p.

Hogg, Richard.
Development in Kenya: drought, desertification and food scarcity. African affairs, v. 86, Jan. 1987: 47-58.
"This article is about the effects of development on desertification in two pastoral areas of Kenya. The author argues that desertification in both areas has been largely caused by ill-conceived development, which has encouraged population and livestock concentration and, in particular, the growth of villages and towns."

Holland, Martin.
The European Community and South Africa: economic reality or political rhetoric? Political studies, v. 33, Sept. 1985: 399-417.
"From the economic perspective, the Community's objective of securing economic independence for the region, trends in EC-RSA trade and the arguments pertaining to mineral dependency are discussed. From the political perspective, Community statements on apartheid are compared with its foreign policy record. In particular, the Code of Conduct for European firms operating in the Republic is analysed within the framework of European Political Cooperation (EPC)."

Hollick, Julian Crandall.
Civil war in Chad, 1978-82. World today, v. 38, July-Aug. 1982: 297-304.
"France, Libya and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) tried and failed to end the war, each attempt merely increasing the danger that Chad's apparently insoluble conflict would assume the proportions of an African Lebanon, eventually dragging in both super-powers."

Holm, John D. Morgan, Richard G.
Coping with drought in Botswana: an African success. Journal of modern African studies, v. 23, Sept. 1985: 463-482.
"This article examines the extent to which Botswana has countered the normal tendency of drought to enhance political inequalities in Africa, the process by which changes have been achieved, and the reasons for the relatively successful outcome."

Hooper, Jim.
Counter-insurgency on the South African-Zimbabwe border. International defense review, v. 20, no. 12, 1987: 1639.
"In the Soutpansberg Military Area (SMA) of the far northern Transvaal state of South Africa, black and white members of the civilian farming population have been killed or injured by landmines planted by African National Congress (ANC) insurgents infiltrating from Zimbabwe. As a result, the South African Defense Force (SADF) has initiated a multifaceted counter-insurgency approach, designed to deny the ANC access to the farming areas along the Limpopo River. The most controversial aspect of this new approach has been the construction of a lethal electric barrier along part of the border." Discusses other efforts too.

Horowitz, Donald L.
After apartheid. New republic, v. 193, Nov. 4, 1985: 19-23.
"The problem in the United States was to incorporate blacks into ongoing, legitimate, democratic institutions. The problem in South Africa is whether such institutions can be created and, if so, how."

Horrell, Muriel.
The African homelands of South Africa. Johannesburg, South African Institute of Race Relations, 1973. 176 p.

Hosier, Richard H.
The informal sector in Kenya: spatial variation and development alternatives. Journal of developing areas, v. 21, July 1987: 383-402.

Hosmer, Ellen.
Rainforests. Multinational monitor, v. 8, June 1987: 6-21.
Among the short articles are: "Paradise Lost: The Ravaged rainforest," by Ellen Hosmer, which discusses the rate at which forests are being destroyed; "Treasures among the Trees," by ethnobotanist Mark Plotkin; "A Tragic Legacy: The World Bank's Environmental Record," by Samantha Sparks and Ellen Hosmer; "Funding Deforestation," an interview with Environmental Defense Fund worker Bruce Rich; and "Fighting for the Forests," concerning tribal people in the Philippines, by Chip Fay.

Houser, George M.
No one can stop the rain: glimpses of Africa's liberation struggle. New York, Pilgrim Press, 1988.
This book will be available later in 1988.

How to look at Africa in the 1980s: information for decisionmakers: selected papers from a conference sponsored by the Defense Intelligence College at the National Defense University, 15-17 September 1982. Edited by Bruce W. Watson and Stanley J. Underdal. Washington, D.C, National Defense University, 1982. 195 p.

Howard, Rhoda.
Evaluating human rights in Africa: some problems of implicit comparisons. Human rights quarterly, v. 6, May 1984: 160-179.
The author attempts to illustrate "the problems of how implicit human rights comparisons affect one's evaluations of human rights performance, by discussing the kinds of comparisons to which Africa is often subject." He investigates "a select group of sub-Saharan African countries, namely,

Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia--all (presently or formerly) English-speaking countries, colonized by the United Kingdom, which obtained their independence in the early 1960s."

Hudson, Michael C.
Reagan's policy in Northeast Africa. Africa report, v. 27, Mar.-Apr. 1982: 4-10.
Surveys U.S. policies toward Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Yemen and North Yemen.

Hughes, Anthony J.
Policy options in the Horn. Africa report, v. 26, May-June 1981: 4-11.
Surveys conflicts in the Horn of Africa and explores U.S. policy options there, in light of Soviet and Cuban influence in Ethiopia.

Hughes, Arnold.
The Gambia at the crossroads. Contemporary review, v. 239, Nov. 1981: 225-230.
"Ironically, the July coup was intended to free Gambians from domestic 'tyranny' and remove the yoke of foreign 'control and exploitation.' Instead, it has brought their country near to political chaos and economic ruin; and could lead its government to curtail political freedom on the one hand; and increase its dependence on outside powers on the other."

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The politics of succession in Black Africa, by Arnold Hughes and Roy May. Third World quarterly, v. 10, Jan. 1988: 1-22.
A survey of Black African states shows "that an unexpectedly large number of African countries and regimes have the capacity to resolve the testing issue of leadership succession without recourse to factional upheaval or military intervention."

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The Senegambia Confederation. Contemporary review, v. 244, Feb. 1984: 83-88.
"The confederal union came into effect on 1st February, 1982 and provides for the integration of the defence forces of two countries; the development of an economic and monetary union; coordination of policy in the areas of foreign policy and technical co-operation; and the creation of a set of political institutions comprising an indirectly elected Confederal Assembly, a Council of Ministers, and a President and Vice-President of the Confederation. At the same time as the two countries have agreed to form a new state, Senegal and the The Gambia remain as distinct and sovereign states continuing to enjoy separate international recognition."

Hull, Galen Spencer.
Pawns on a chessboard: the resource war in Southern Africa. Washington [University Press of America] 1981. 236 p.
Partial contents.--The resource war and Southern Africa.--Zaire.--Zambia.--Zimbabwe.--South Africa.--The resource war reassessed.

Hull, Richard W.
Overcoming Zimbabwe's vulnerabilities. Current history, v. 87, May 1988: 197-200, 223-226.
"It remains to be seen whether President Robert Mugabe can move his deeply divided country toward greater freedom and equity for all."

Human and peoples' rights in Africa and The African charter: report of a conference held in Nairobi from 2 to 4 December 1985. Convened by the International Commission of Jurists. Geneva, Switzerland, The Commission, 1986. 101 p.

Human rights & foreign policy: the role of government 1985 & 1986: a report of two colloquia convened by American Association for the International Commission of Jurists. New York, The Association, c1987. 55 p.

Hunter, Jane.
The Israeli-South African-U.S. alliance. Link, v. 19, Mar./Apr. 1986: 1-13.
Contents.--Interlocking economies provide no solutions.--Israeli involvement spans many fields.--A new generation of military cooperation.--Partnership extends to nuclear testing.--Israeli policies produce increasing dissension.
Examines Israel's dealings with South Africa and "the many ways in which the U.S. government abets the Israeli-South African alliance."

Hurni, Ferdinand.
King Hassan's democracy. Swiss review of world affairs, v. 35, Dec. 1985: 22-23, 25.
"The Sahara war is a heavy burden on Morocco's treasury, hampering improvement in the by-no-means-rosy economic picture and thus in social conditions as well. Thanks to the deeply rooted monarchy as the guarantor of pluralism, the general climate in Morocco is tolerant and liberal in some respects--including the political."

Hurrell, Andrew.
The politics of South Atlantic security: a survey of proposals for a South Atlantic Treaty Organization. International affairs, v. 59, spring 1983: 179-193.
Surveys Argentinian, Brazilian, South Africa, U.S., and British perspectives on South Atlantic defense cooperation, and considers proposals for development of a South Atlantic Treaty organization.

Hutchful, Eboe.
New elements in militarism: Ethiopia, Ghana, and Burkina. International journal, v. 41, autumn 1986: 802-830.
"This paper is an attempt to identify . . . the new elements in the political and ideological character of militarism in Africa."

Hutchinson, John.
Reagan and South Africa: the case for urgent understanding. National review, v. 37, Nov. 1, 1985: 25-26, 32-34.
"The violence has gone so far that even the radical African National Congress cannot control it. South Africans, for all their seeming indifference to foreign meddling, look to the U.S. for a solution. Here's what might be done."

Hyden, Goran.
Debt: the development trap. Africa report, v. 32, Nov.-Dec. 1987: 24-27.
"Donors must share responsibility for Africa's current debt crisis and the threat it poses to the development process. Rather than simply injecting new resources, a new approach is required, providing incentives for domestic growth and building on the continent's considerable strengths."

Ihonvbere, Julius O.
Resource availability and foreign policy change in Nigeria: the impact of oil. India quarterly, v. 39, Apr.-June 1983: 109-136.
"The primary aim of this paper is to analyze the nature of Nigeria's foreign policy since political independence in 1960 and demonstrate the chain of continuity through the various regimes and crises . . . . This paper intends to locate foreign policy initiatives and action . . . of Nigeria . . . as an oil exporting country."

Iliffe, John.
The African poor: a history. Cambridge [Cambridgeshire]; New York, Cambridge University Press, 1987. 387 p. (African studies series; 58)

The Impact of U.S. foreign policy on seven African countries: report of a congressional study mission to Ethiopia, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Ivory Coast, Algeria, and Morocco, August 6-25, 1983, and a staff study mission to Tunisia, August 24-27, 1983 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, March 9, 1984. Washington, G.P.O, 1984. 66 p.
At head of title: 98th Congress, 2nd session. Committee Print.

The Independent Black states of Southern Africa. Washington, American African Affairs Association, 1985. 38 p.
Reports on "the independent black states in southern Africa since they became independent--beginning with Transkei in 1976, followed by Bophuthatswana in 1977, Venda in 1979 and Ciskei in 1981."

India and Africa: bonds being strengthened. World focus, v. 5, Oct. 1984: whole issue (32 p.)
Partial contents.--Decolonisation: India as a beacon, by K. Panikkar.--Indians in Africa: ambassadors for India, by A. Gopal.--Cooperation: outlook needs change, by C. Muthamma.--Cooperation: a shared perspective, by H. Chhabra.--Trade: declining trend, by J. Srivastava.

The Indian Ocean in global politics. Edited by Larry W. Bowman and Ian Clark. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1981. 260 p. (Westview special studies in international relations)

International Labour Office.
Special report of the Director-General on the application of the declaration concerning the policy of apartheid in South Africa. Geneva, The Office, 1986. 186 p.
At head of title: International Labour Conference, 72nd session, 1986.
Contents.--Developments in the field of labour relations.--Admission to employment and access to training.--Information supplied by governments and employers' and workers' organisations on action taken against apartheid.--International action against apartheid.

Investment climate in foreign countries; volume II: Africa. [Washington] U.S. International Trade Administration, available from NTIS, 1985. 394 p.
"PB86-100088"
"This volume contains the investment climate statements of 46 African countries. Each statement, after an economic overview, describes the government policy toward foreign direct

investment, specifically, official screening and approval procedures: investment incentives and performance requirements; current investment disputes; profit repatriation restrictions; bilateral investment agreements; foreign trade zones; labor availability; and anticipated changes in investment policy."

Isaacman, Allen.

The Malawi connection. Africa report, v. 31, Nov.-Dec. 1986: 51-54.

"Recent revelations of the role of President Kamuzu Banda's government in supporting the Mozambican National Resistance's destabilization campaign, as well as continued South African backing of the rebels, point to increasing security threats for the Maputo government."

Mozambique: from colonialism to revolution, 1900-1982, by Allen Isaacman and Barbara Isaacman. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1983. 235 p.

Contents.--The precolonial period, 1500-1880.--The colonial period, 1900-1962.--Popular opposition to colonial rule, 1900-1962.--The struggle for independence, 1962-1975.--The making of a Mozambican nation and a socialist polity.--Transforming the economy.--Independent Mozambique in the wider world.

South Africa's hidden war, by Allen Isaacman and Barbara Isaacman. Africa report, v. 27, Nov.-Dec. 1982: 4-8.

"South Africa's threats and support of the MNR Mozambique National Resistance have two interrelated objectives: to destabilize Mozambique and to sabotage the SADCC (Southern African Development Coordination Conference), the integrated regional alliance of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, and Tanzania, forged to break Pretoria's economic hegemony."

Iten, Oswald.

Ethiopia after the famine. Swiss review of world affairs, v. 37, Sept. 1987: 16-23.

Jackson, Robert H.

Negative sovereignty in sub-Saharan Africa. Review of international studies, v. 12, Oct. 1986: 247-264.

"Racial sovereignty in sub-Saharan Africa appears to involve two underlying principles of race relations: affirmative action and cultural distance .... The first principle relates to black Africa and is an international counterpart of contemporary race relations in some western countries, particularly the United States, where affirmative action programmes have been legalized and organized in an attempt to counteract racial (and gender) disabilities .... Negative sovereignty obstructs unsolicited intervention in black African states for altruistic as well as selfish reasons: humanitarian intervention is precluded by current international law."

Personal rule in Black Africa: prince, autocrat, prophet, tyrant, by Robert H. Jackson and Carl G. Rosberg. Berkeley, University of California Press, c1982. 316 p.

Quasi-states, dual regimes, and neoclassical theory: international jurisprudence and the Third World. International organization, v. 41, autumn 1987: 519-549.

"The remarkable role of the United Nations in fostering new sovereignties around the world is examined. The author argues that African states are juridical artifacts of a highly accommodating regime of international law and politics which is an expression of a twentieth-century anticolonial ideology of self-determination."

Why Africa's weak states persist: the empirical and the juridical in statehood, by Robert H. Jackson and Carl G. Rosberg. World politics, v. 35, Oct. 1982: 1-24.

"In order to explain the persistence of some of the weakest states in the world, the authors argue that state jurisdictions in Black Africa have been maintained primarily by the international society of states. Unlike the states that formed in Europe at an earlier period, many Black African states evolved--and survived--in the absence of effective national governments."

Jacobs, Scott H.

The Sudan's Islamization. Current history, v. 84, May 1985: 205-208, 230-232.

"After this article went to press, President Gafaar Nimeiry was overthrown in a bloodless coup by the commander in chief of the armed forces, General Siwar el-Dahab. Written before the coup, this article nontheless explains why Nimeiry 'lost his capacity to survive.'"

Jacqz, Jane W.

African policy crossroads: conference report: the African-American Conference, Khartoum, the Sudan, November 27-30, 1978. New York, African-American Institute, 1978?. 68 p.

James, Larry.
A seven-cornered solution? Africa report, v. 31, Nov.-Dec. 1986: 31-33.
"Political repression and a bankrupt economy have left Liberia with a divided opposition that has failed to provide a credible alternative to President Samuel Doe's government. Critics contend that the short-term efforts to resolve the economic crisis are only leading the country toward further chaos."

Jamison, Ellen. Johnson, Peter D. Engels, Richard A.
World population profile: 1987. Washington, U.S. Bureau of the Census, for sale by the Supt. of Docs., G.P.O., 1987. 75 p.
"WP-87, issued December 1987"
"This report presents summary demographic information for all the countries and territories of the world with a population of at least 5,000 in 1987. The primary source of data is the latest set of population estimates and projections prepared for each country or area by the U.S. Bureau of the Census."

Jansson, Kurt.
The Ethiopian famine, by Kurt Jansson, Michael Harris, and Angela Penrose. London, Atlantic Highlands, N.J., Zed Books, 1987. 196 p.

Jaster, Robert S.
Politics and the "Afrikaner bomb". Orbis, v. 27, winter 1984: 825-851.
"In this paper the author will examine the technical evidence of South African nuclear development, then will analyze major political factors defining its nuclear strategy. Among questions to be addressed are: Would South Africa want a nuclear weapon? What military use might such a weapon have? Why, and under what conditions, might South Africa test a weapon? Under what circumstances might it be deployed? What are the implications for long-range Western interests in regional security and nonproliferation?"

A regional security role for Africa's Front-Line States: experience and prospects. London, International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1983. 45 p. (Adelphi papers, no. 180)
Analyzes the present and future role of the Front-Line States Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia in regional affairs and considers the importance of economic cooperation in assuring regional security. Examines the influence of the Front-Line States during the final stages of the Rhodesian conflict and reviews current security issues regarding Namibia and South Africa.

The security outlook in Mozambique. Survival, v. 27, Nov.-Dec. 1985: 258-264.
"This article explores the political background to the Nkomati Accord, analyses the evidence of conflicting policies and actions towards Mozambique within the South African government, and assesses the future security outlook."

South Africa and its neighbours: the dynamics of regional conflict. London, International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1986. 78 p. (Adelphi papers no. 209)
"This Paper will address several major issues. First, it will analyse South Africa's so-called 'destabilization policy' . . . . Second, it will examine the critical sources of conflict between South Africa and its neighbours, and how relations among regional states have been affected by the recent accords and subsequent developments. Finally, it will assess the prospects for conflict and detente in the region and the implications for Western security interests."

Southern Africa in conflict: implications for U.S. policies in the 1980s. Washington, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research 1982 48 p. (American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Special anlaysis no. 81-10)
Contents.--The genesis of conflict.--Sources of future conflict.--U.S. policy determinants: interests, constituencies, and constraints.--Conclusions: live policy options for the eighties.

Jenkins, Simon.
America and South Africa. Economist, v. 294, Mar. 30, 1985: 17-22, 25-34.
"Much has changed in southern Africa since the Sharpeville massacre of 25 years ago. The region has emerged from European colonialism and mostly squandered its independence in civil war and economic chaos. South Africa has gone from defence to attack and emerged as the dominant regional power. Yet the killing by South African police last week of 19 people near Uitenhage shows how much has not changed. It has plunged the country into yet more violence. It has galvanised the anti-apartheid lobby in the West. It has also heralded the demise of the latest American intervention, President Reagan's 'constructive engagement' . . . . Jenkins examines the strengths and weaknesses of this intervention, and of those which might follow it."

Jensen, Holger.
Mozambique: winning the war against all odds. Insight (Washington times), v. 3, Jan. 12, 1987: 33-35.
"Renamo guerrilla forces in Mozambique appear to be winning the war with the Marxist Frelimo government despite the fact that South Africa no longer gives them aid and the United States has given Frelimo $70 million since October 1985. The rebels are making gains with Soviet-bloc weapons captured from the other side, and now the Soviets are in danger of losing one of their client states."

Jinadu, L. Adele.
Federalism, the consociational state, and ethnic conflict in Nigeria. Publius, v. 15, spring 1985: 71-100.
"This article argues that Nigerian federalism is based on a theory of the rights of ethnic groups to autonomous coexistence within the nation."

Joffe, George.
Islamic opposition in Libya. Third World quarterly, v. 10, Apr. 1988: 615-631.
"Qaddafi regime has long considered fundamentalists to be a threat to its revolution, with members of fundamentalist organisations--the Muslim Brotherhood (Ikhwan) and the Islamic Liberation Party (Hizb al-Tahrir al-Islami) . . . . There is opposition to the Qaddafi regime in Libya based on Islamic precept, and it is evidently not cohesive nor is it necessarily part of a wider movement with its origins based outside Libya itself."

Morocco: monarchy, legitimacy and succession. Third World quarterly, v. 10, Jan. 1988: 201-228.
"In the context of North Africa and the Middle East, modern Morocco is, in many respects, a unique state. Its institutions are based on a constitutional monarchy . . . . It has a Constitution accepted by referendum in 1972, in which the role and succession of the monarchy within the state is enshrined. Under the terms of that Constitution, there is provision for a limited but pluralistic democratic system in which the monarchy plays a leading role."

Johnson, Jeffrey B.
Algeria: current growth pause is a good time for U.S. firms to plan future business. Business America, v. 9, Oct. 27, 1986: 8-12.
"Although Algeria is presently facing a period of austerity caused by the fall in oil and gas prices, its financial base is solid and enjoys the confidence of the world banking community. This is a good time for U.S. suppliers to begin a dialogue with Algerian agencies with a view to obtaining future business."

Johnson, Paul.
The race for South Africa. Commentary, v. 80, Sept. 1985: 27-32.
"The present situation in South Aficia can be seen as a race. On the one hand, there are those within the regime, . . . who want to dismantle apartheid and build a system of multiracial power-sharing . . . . They must move slowly, because they have to carry the bulk of the Afrikaners with them. On the other hand, there is the ANC, which is racing to destroy the moderate elements within the Asian, Coloured, and above all the black populations before they can be integrated into the reformed regime."

Johnson, Thomas H. McGowan, Pat. Slater, Robert O.
Explaining African coups d'etat. American political science review, v. 80, Mar. 1986: 225-249.
"Scholars who have emerged in this research find they have various conceptual and methodological differences of opinion . . . . Robert Jackman and Rosemary O'Kane raise the issues in dispute. Their contentions are answered by Thomas Johnson, Pat McGowan, and Robert Slater." The exchange highlights important research issues without necessarily resolving them."

Jordan-Walker, Deneice C.
Settlement of the Namibian dispute: the United States role in lieu of U.N. sanctions. Case Western Reserve journal of international law, v. 14, summer 1982: 543-571.
"The Namibian conflict is best viewed as a dispute primarily between the United Nations and South Africa over the legal propriety of South Africa's presence in Namibia (South West Africa), and the terms under which South Africa will relinquish de facto control of the territory . . . . This note will propose, as an alternative to U.N. oil and trade sanctions against South Africa, an approach by which the United States can expedite the peaceful resolution of Namibia's independence . . . . Finally, the note presents several recommendations for additional actions by the United States to assist in the peaceful independence of Namibia.

Kaba, Lansine.
A new era dawns in Guinea. Current history, v. 84, Apr. 1985: 174-178, 187.
Discusses Guinean politics under President Sekou Toure and the Legacy his strong Parti democratique de Guinee (PDG) left the present military junta. "Understanding the difference between what Guinea was and what Toure said it was is long overdue."

Kaempfer, William H. Lehman, James A. Lowenberg, Anton D.
Divestment, investment sanctions, and disinvestment: an evaluation of anti-apartheid policy instruments. International organization, v. 41, summer 1987: 457-473.
"Examines the specific case of interest groups in one nation (or group of nations) seeking to bring about a policy change in a foreign nation when they have few direct channels to apply political pressure: namely, the call for firms not owned by South Africans, but operating in South Africa, to disinvest so that the apartheid policy might change."

Kahn, Owen Ellison.
Cuba's impact in Southern Africa. Journal of inter-American studies and world affairs, v. 29, fall 1987: 33-54.
"This article assesses the impact of the Cuban military on strategic, diplomatic and political relationships in southern Africa."

Kalb, Madeleine G.
Zaire: Mobutu and beyond. Washington quarterly, v. 5, summer 1982: 143-148.
Contrasts the Reagan Administration's policies toward Zaire with those of the Carter Administration.

Kalter, Joanmarie.
The economics of desperation. Africa report, v. 29, May-June 1984: 19-23.
Discusses the security pact between Mozambique and South Africa within the context of the chronic deterioration of Mozambique's economy since independence.

Kamil, Leo.
Fueling the fire: U.S. policy & the Western Sahara conflict. Trenton, N.J., Red Sea Press, 1987. 104 p. (Current issues series, no. 1)
Contents.--U.S.-Moroccan relations.--First U.S. approach.--Carter's burdensome legacy.--Morocco lobbying in Washington.--The Reagan Administration and the war.

Kaplan, Robert D.
The loneliest war. Atlantic monthly, v. 261, July 1988: 58-65.
"In a world of muddle and ambiguity, the situation in Ethiopia offers something approaching a choice between good and bad: real 'freedom fighters' valiantly oppose an oppressive, Soviet-backed regime. But the West takes little notice."

Starting over. Atlantic monthly, v. 259, Apr. 1987: 18-21, 24-25.
"A new government has brought relative stability to Uganda, for the time being."

Karch, L. G.
Strategic materials: too much foreign dependence. Marine Corps gazette, v. 66, June 1982: 28-33.
Proffers that though the U.S. should continue to compete on world markets for most mineral resources there are a few minerals such as cobalt manganese, chromium and plutonium group metals for which the U.S. should develop well managed stockpiles and diversified foreign sources. Also warns that the U.S. "cannot let the southern African region come under the domination of a power or powers who would deny them access to strategic materials."

Karim, M. Bazlul.
Rural development projects--Comilla, Puebla, and Chilalo: a comparative assessment. Studies in comparative international development, v. 20, winter 1985-86: 3-41.
"Cario is more than just a modern global giant. It is a city with an urban and architectural history unique in the Islamic world . . . . The rapid rate of urbanization has triggered an even faster growth in the demand for housing, transportation, communications and sanitary services. The medieval city with its monuments is among the first victims of the city's exploding population and consequent problems."

Karis, Thomas G.
Revolution in the making: Black politics in South Africa. Foreign affairs, v. 62, winter 1983-84: 378-406.
"This article focuses on the issues posed by the importance of the ANC. It examines, first, the successive stages in the history of that organization, to what degree it is committed to violence, and its connections to the Soviet Union and other outside countries. The conclusion which emerges is that the United States should alter its posture toward the ANC, not only as a matter of principle but as a matter of U.S. national interest."

South African liberation: the Communist factor. Foreign affairs, v. 65, winter 1986-87: 267-287.
"The now-outlawed African National Congress . . . poses a challenge for U.S. policy. Since one of the ANC's allies is the pro-Soviet South African Communist Party, there is apprehension that the Communist Party do~~minates or controls~~ the ANC . . . . This essay argues that focusing

on the role of communism or the Communist Party risks misunderstanding the nature of the ANC."

Kasfir, Nelson.

Soldiers as policymakers in Nigeria. Hanover, N.H., American Universities Field Staff, 1977. 28 p. (American Universities Field Staff. Fieldstaff reports. West Africa series, v. 17, no. 3 Nigeria)

"Examining the central issues confronting each of Nigeria's four military regimes--Ironsi, Gowon, Murtala, Obasanjo--reveals some of the important differences accounting for their wide variation in reputation."

Southern Sudanese politics since the Addis Ababa Agreement. African affairs, v. 76, Apr. 1977: 143-166.

"The present political difficulties of the South are a product not only of the civil war, but also of the manner in which that war was settled. The agreement has unavoidably created new issues while halting the infinitely more serious problem of violent aggression."

Uganda's uncertain quest for recovery. Current history, v. 84, Apr. 1985: 169-173, 187.

"The aftermath of Amin's legacy has proved unexpectedly difficult . . . . Now there are thousands dead; opponents are in prison; and the army is almost impossible to control. In addition, a credible guerrilla threat in the center of the country and banditry producing devastation and virtual depopulation in the country's northern corners have left a nervous and jittery citizenry."

Kebbede, Girma.

State capitalism and development: the case of Ethiopia. Journal of developing areas, v. 22, Oct. 1987: 1-23.

"This paper argues that the postrevolutionary socioeconomic and political transformation in Ethiopia has resulted in the emergence of a form of state capitalism controlled by a new bureaucratic elite group of a petit bourgeois origin. Under the guise of socialism, this new ruling group retains state power through force and intimidation while it attempts to consolidate state capitalism."

Kedourie, Elie.

A new international disorder. Commentary, v. 70, Dec. 1980: 50-54.

"World War II, which started as a European war, ended the centrality of Europe in world politics . . . . From the mid-1950's onward, the international disorder which was now endemic in the world . . . spread rapidly throughout Africa."

Keegan, John. Wheatcroft, Andrew.

Zones of conflict: an atlas of future wars. New York, Simon and Schuster, c1986. 158 p.

"Analyzes the areas of the world where wars are most likley to take place, how they may develop and with what magnitude, and how wide their ramifications are likely to be."

Partial contents.--Europe.--The Middle East.--South and South-east Asia.--The Far East.--Africa.--Americas.

Keller, Edmond J.

Black Americans and U.S. policy on the Horn of Africa. Horn of Africa, v. 5, no. 4, 1982-1983: 32-37.

"Black Americans need to know about the social structures of different African states; they need to know about how different social forces at both the national and international levels interrelate and bear upon the political dynamics of given African states. They need to know about the weight of history as this relates to current African affairs. The fact is, however, most Black Americans only have a superficial understanding of such matters, and as a result--at least as a partial result--they have not historically been very effective shapers of the direction or content of the U.S.'s Africa policy."

Revolution and state power in Ethiopia. Current history, v. 87, May 1988: 217-220, 230-232.

"So long as the 'national question' is not resolved to the satisfaction of the main opposition movements, Ethiopia will remain a divided and troubled society."

Keneally, Thomas.

In Eritrea. New York times magazine, Sept. 27, 1987: 42, 44, 46, 52, 56-58.

The author, an Australian writer spent four weeks in Eritrea. He observes "all the factors at work--tortuous regional politics, the interference of a superpower, a long-fought war."

Kennedy, Edward M.
Land of death and desolation. People weekly, v. 23, Jan. 28, 1985: 27-36, 39.
Describes conditions in relief camps in Ethiopia and Sudan.

Kessler, David. Parfitt, Tudor.
The Falashas: the Jews of Ethiopia. London, Minority Rights Group, 1985. 14 p. (Minority Rights Group report no. 67)
Details the history, links with the Jewish world, and current status of the Falashas. Discusses Operation Moses, a program "designed to facilitate the passage to Israel of the Falashas."

Kessler, Felix.
Goodyear toughs it out. Fortune, v. 112, Sept. 30, 1985: 24-26.
Says Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company opposes apartheid, but does not intend to get pressured out of South Africa.

Keyes, Alan L.
Does South Africa have a future? Washington, U.S. Dept. of State, 1986. 5 p. (Current policy no. 857)
"Address by Alan L. Keyes, Assistant Secretary [of State] for International Organization Affairs, before the National Urban League's annual conference, San Francisco, July 21, 1986."

Khapoya, Vincent.
Moi and beyond: towards peaceful succession in Kenya? Third World quarterly, v. 10, Jan. 1988: 54-66.
An attempt "to explain Kenya's successful transition experience after the death of its founding president, Jomo Kenyatta; explores the factors underlying the current unease in the country which has led to detentions of political activists and to charges abroad of human rights violations; and speculates on prospects for a peaceful transition after the incumbent presidency of Daniel arap Moi."

The Cold War and regional politics in East Africa, by Vincent B. Khapoya and Baffour Agyeman-Duah. Conflict quarterly, v. 5, spring 1985: 18-32.
"The paper will examine the rivalry of the United States and the Soviet Union in the East African region for the past eight years and particularly since the accession to power of new leaders in Kenya, following the death of President Jomo Kenyatta, and in Ethiopia after the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassi by army officers."

Khasawnih, Sami A.
Science policy in the Arab world. International review of education, v. 32, no. 1, 1986: 55-69.
"Gives an overview of recent trends in the development of policies and technology in the Arab world. It describes the problems that Arab policymakers must address in order to set the Arab world on the road to scientific and technological self-reliance, with special emphasis on the shortcomings of the Arab education system and the problem of the brain drain."

Kibreab, Gaim.
African refugees: reflections on the African refugee problem. 1st American ed. Trenton, N.J., Africa World Press, 1985. 125 p.

King, Alexander.
The world food situation: glut and starvation. World & I, v. 3, Mar. 1988: 687-699.

Kinshasa, Kwando Mbiassi.
Emigration vs. assimilation: the debate in the antebellum African-American press. Jefferson, N.C., McFarland, 1988.
This work will be available later in 1988.

Kintner, William R.
Namibia: an alternate solution. International security review, v. 6, winter 1981-1982: 533-552.
Examines the political problems facing Namibia including the dispute over Walvis Bay. Surveys the activities of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and discusses UN financial support of SWAPO. Reviews negotiations regarding Namibian self-determination. Recommends that Ovamboland be split from Namibia, creating two independent countries in South West Africa.

Kiracofe, Clifford A., Jr.
The communist takeover of Mozambique: an overview. Journal of social, political and economic studies, v. 7, spring-summer 1982: 115-128.
"Strategically placed Mozambique cannot be ignored by those concerned with the development of real stability in southern Africa and in the southwestern quadrant of the Indian Ocean."

Kirk-Greene, Anthony.
Conflict and intervention in post-colonial Africa. Contemporary review, v. 243, Dec. 1983: 281-291.
Surveys Africa's involvement in international relations since 1960. Notes that "Africa's emergence onto the world scene has been spectacular." Discusses the types of international intervention in independent Africa.

Kirkpatrick, Colin. Diakosvvas, Dimitris.
Food insecurity and foreign-exchange constraints in Sub-Saharan Africa. Journal of modern African studies, v. 23, no. 2, 1985: 239-250.
Focuses on short-term problems of food-importing developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa, where international trade both in purchased and donated food has become increasingly important. Examines "the relationship between variations in food imports, domestic production, and consumption per capita in the countries of this region . . . to identify the extent to which short-run changes in the level of food imports have offset shortfalls in domestic production, thereby protecting levels of consumption."

Kitchen, Helen.
Six misconceptions of Africa. Washington quarterly, v. 5, autumn 1982: 167-174.
Includes discussion of French, Soviet and U.S. policies toward Africa, implications of political conditions in Southern Africa for the future, the rise of populist movements in Africa, and the role of the Organization of African Unity.

Some guidelines on Africa for the next President. Washington, Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1988. 48 p. (Significant issues series, v. 10, no. 4)
Contents.--To what extent is Africa an East-West chessboard?--What is the significance for Africa and for the United States of the conspicuous Cuban presence in Africa since 1975?--Which outside power has the most influence in Africa?--What priority should we give to Africa's economic crisis?--Is a coherent Africa policy possible?

Kiwanuka, Richard N.
The meaning of "people" in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. American journal of international law, v. 82, Jan. 1988: 80-101.
"The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, also known as the Banjul Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, was adopted by the 18th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), held in Nairobi in June 1981 . . . . It entered into force on October 21, 1986, after the deposit of the 26th instrument of ratification . . . . The Banjul Charter departs, in very significant ways, from contemporary multilateral human rights instruments with the concept of 'people' into international human rights theory . . . . The intention of this paper is to attempt to work out the meaning of the term 'people' as used in the Banjul Charter."

Kjellstrom, Sven B. d'Almeida, Ayite-Fily.
Aid coordination: a recipient's perspective. Finance & development, v. 23, Sept. 1986: 37-40.
Discusses the need for, and obstacles to, better aid coordination in a small economy, from the perspective of Togo.

Koch, Kathy.
Africa: strategies for economic turnabout. Washington, Congressional Quarterly, 1986. 815-832 p. (Editorial research reports, 1986, v. 2, no. 17)
Contents.--Fresh breezes in Africa.--Reforms for a continent.--The challenge ahead.

Kodjo, Edem.
Africa tomorrow. Translated by E. B. Khan. New York, Continuum, 1987. 301 p.

Kofele-Kale, Ndiva.
Cameroon and its foreign relations. African affairs, v. 80, Apr. 1981: 197-217.
Examines the extent to which Cameroon's attachment to the principles of national independence and non-alignment have influenced her relations with France and the other major western powers, with Israel and the Arab states, and with other African states.

Kokole, Omari H.
The Islamic factor in African-Arab relations. Third world quarterly, v. 6, July 1984: 687-702.
Describes the spread of Islam in Africa and examines if Islam has facilitated political cooperation between Africans and Arabs.

Komba, Marcelino.
OAU: crisis session. Africa, no. 179, July 1986: 8-13.
"Africa's current crisis, the talking point in many international fora, is multifaceted, but the two most glaring sides of it are the economic plight affecting the continent's 500 million people, and the struggle to end apartheid in South Africa."

Uganda: cover story. Africa, no. 175, Mar. 1986: 10-14.

"The dramatic rise to power in Uganda of President Yoweri Museveni and his National Resistance Movement promises to usher in a new era of stability in that tormented country. Although the new President's National Resistance Army is still to take total control of some of the northern parts of Uganda, Museveni has pledged to finally bring peace and unity among all Ugandans."

Korenstein, Antony.

The South African mess: is there any solution? This world, no. 16, winter 1987: 50-58.

The failure of the West to understand South African problems and to formulate an effective and realistic policy "will, at best, permit the perpetuation of the current situation; at worst, it will precipitate a civil war."

Korn, David A.

Ethiopia: dilemma for the West. World today, v. 42, Jan. 1986: 4-7.

"The famine proved a test of Megistu's steadfastness in his alliance with the Soviet Union . . . . The dilemma for the West could hardly be more unpleasant: to stop food shipments and allow tens of thousands of innocent Ethiopians to die, or to continue them and thereby enable the Ethiopian government to pursue policies that cause starvation . . . while remaining Moscow's best ally in Africa."

Kornegay, Francis A., Jr.

Washington and Africa: Reagan, Congress, and an African affairs constituency in transition. Washington, African Bibliographic Center, 1982. 51, 3, 7 p. (African Bibliographic Center. Current reading list series, v. 13, no. 2)

Partial contents.--Reagan and Africa--transition I: pre-inauguration and beyond.-- Reagan and Africa--transition II: congressional battlegrounds.--Reagan and Africa--transition III: a new constituency.

Kozonguizi, Jariretundu.

Namibian independence: what is the goal and how can we achieve it? Lincoln review, v. 5, spring 1985: 9-28.

"Everyone agrees that the Territory should become independent . . . . U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) defines the mechanism by which independence shall be ushered in. And yet the presumed goal--independence--proves distractingly elusive."

Krafona, Kwesi.

Peoplecracy: a new vision of democracy for the new nations of Africa. London, Afroworld Pub. Co, 1985. 43 p.

Kraus, Jon.

Ghana's radical populist regime. Current history, v. 84, Apr. 1985: 164-168, 186-187.

Islamic affinities and international politics in sub-Saharan Africa. Current history, v. 78, Apr. 1980: 154-158, 182-184.

"Islam plays an important role in sub-Saharan African politics at several levels . . . . Muslims constitute a large proportion of the population, . . . Somalia (97 percent Muslim), the Sudan (70 percent), Chad (47-50 percent), Niger (87 percent), Nigeria (47 percent), Mali (60 percent), Guinea (65 percent), Senegal (80 percent), and Mauritania (99 percent) . . . . Other important factors decisively influence the character of Islamic social forces and the importance of Islamic beliefs, traditions and law in national politics."

Kreczko, Alan J.

The unilateral termination of U.N. sanctions against Southern Rhodesia by the United Kingdom. Virginia journal of international law, v. 21, fall 1980: 97-128.

"On December 12, 1979, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations informed the Security Council that a British governor had resumed control over Southern Rhodesia and, consequently, that the United Kingdom would no longer enforce the Security Council sanctions against Southern Rhodesia." An attempt to assess the legal theories about a right of unilateral termination.

Krieger, Milton H.

Still marking time: South Africa and the United States. Journal of ethnic studies, v. 11, spring 1983: 2-20.

"The history and contemporary setting of South African development, America's place in that experience, and the factors which shape the two countries' current linkage--are surely among the most sensitive and dangerous [issues] in the late 20th century world."

Kroner, Dieter H.
Spain's last African outposts. Swiss review of world affairs, v. 35, Oct. 1985: 8-11.
"The two Moroccan cities still held by Spain, Ceuta and Melilla . . . do share a number of common features. They are both military strongholds, both are freeports. . . . It is the dispute over sovereignty that represents the strongest link between Ceuta and Melilla, and it has kept relations between Madrid and Rabat in a state of constant tension."

Kueneman, E. A. Russell, Nathan.
Soybean utilization: its relevance to Africa's food crisis. Ceres, v. 18, Mar.-Apr. 1985: 39-42.
Soybeans, which are 40% protein, have tremendous potential for improving African diets. This article discusses promising research at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.

Kuhns, Woodrow J.
The German Democratic Republic in Africa. East European quarterly, v. 19, June 1985: 219-240.
"It is now becoming clear, that a third socialist state, the German Democratic Republic, is growing in importance as an actor on the African continent . . . . It is the purpose of this paper to examine the motivations, depth, breadth, and importance of East Germany's African policy."

Laipson, Ellen.
Heating up the Sahara war. Washington quarterly, v. 5, winter 1982: 199-202.
"From one perspective, greater American involvement is justified to counter the help Polisario the Algerian and Libyan-supported 'liberation movement' receives, however indirectly, from the Eastern bloc. But without absolute proof of Soviet support, some find American arms to Morocco attracting new Soviet activity in the region. Coordinating with the Europeans is a promising way to expand the prospects for a settlement that protects the West's political, economic, and strategic interests."

U.S. policy in Northern Africa. American-Arab affairs, no. 6, fall 1983: 48-58.
"It is difficult to capture in a phrase or a theme American policy over the past decade toward a collection of states as diverse as those of North Africa . . . . The following is an approximate roster of U.S. policy concerns in that area, in a rough order of priority, of the past five years."

Lake, Anthony.
Do the doable. Foreign policy, no. 54, spring 1984: 102-121.
"The United States can win more influence in Africa by recognizing the limits to its influence. The United States can compete best with the Soviets not by appearing to compete with them but by addressing African issues primarily in their own terms. And by promising less, Washington can accomplish more. U.S. influence is diminished only when results fall short of rhetoric. But if the United States eschews rhetoric and concentrates on finding sensible approaches to growing challenges, American may find some measure of agreement on the broad outlines of an Africa policy that can survive the twists and turns of U.S. domestic political struggles."

Lal, Rattan.
Managing the soils of Sub-Saharan Africa. Science, v. 236, May 29, 1987: 1069-1076.
"Much of the agrarian stagnation in Africa is caused by neglect and misuse of the most basic of all resources, the soil. In fact, the root cause of the perpetual famine can be traced to the misuse of soil and water resources and issues related to their misuse. Substantial increases in food production are possible if the proven technologies can be effectively transferred and implemented."

Lambert, Rollins E.
South Africa and its neighbors. America, v. 156, Feb. 21, 1987: 148-152.
"South Africa's menace to the well-being of black people is not limited to the territory within its borders. Also involved are Namibia (South West Africa), Lesoto, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola. All of these countries have felt the heavy hand of South African pressure."

Lancaster, Carol.
Africa's development challenges. Current history, v. 84, Apr. 1985: 145-149, 183, 186.
Discusses Africa's current economic crisis for which, the author claims, "Africans themselves are largely responsible." Suggests African initiated solutions as well as foreign assistance schemes with the U.S. playing a key leadership role.

The budget and U.S. foreign aid: more tough choices? Overseas Development Council policy focus, no. 2, 1986: whole issue (8 p.)
"The future of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act of 1985 remains uncertain; but if substantial cuts are made in Congress, if supplemental appropriations become more difficult, and if earmarking of aid monies become more frequent, one result could be a smaller and less flexible aid program."

U.S. aid, diplomacy, and African development. Africa report, v. 29, July-Aug. 1984: 62-66.
Discusses the results in Africa of "Reagan administration policies putting primary emphasis on advancing U.S. security and political objectives."

Land use in Africa: special issue. Land use policy, v. 3, Oct. 1986: whole issue (p. 246-366)
Contents.--Land use in Africa, by Asit K. Biswas.--Desertification in Africa, by Mostafa Kamal Tolba.--Irrigation in Africa, by Asit K. Biswas.--Land use policies and farming systems: Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique, by Adolfo Mascarenhas and others.--The West African middle belt: land use patterns and development problems, by Walther Mansahrd.--Impacts of agricultural microprojects on rural development: lessons from two projects in the Zambezi Valley, by Backson M. C. Sibanda.--The inheritance of apartheid planning South Africa, by A. J. Christopher.--Rainfall variability in tropical Africa: some implications for policy, by Graham Farmer.--The importance of dambos in African agriculture, by Beryl Turner.--Social labelling and agricultural development: communal lands or council lands in Zimbabwe, by Raymond Apthorpe.

Land-locked countries of Africa. Edited by Zdenek Cervenka. Uppsala, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1973. 368 p.
Papers presented at a seminar held in Oslo, September 24-28, 1972, organized by the Scandinavian Institute of African Studies.

Lavrencic, Karl.
Botswana: cautious steps to independence. World today, v. 42, Mar. 1986: 51-53.
"The implementation of the four officially proclaimed principles of 'democracy, development, self-reliance and unity', has been fraught with many difficulties, not all of Botswana's making."

Legassick, Martin.
South Africa in crisis: what route to democracy? African affairs, v. 84, Oct. 1985: 587-603.
The struggle for democracy in South Africa: "the nature of the contending forces in the country makes this, in reality, the most utopian possibility of all."

Legum, Colin.
African nations debate merits of single-party system. Christian Science monitor, Dec. 31, 1987: 7, 9.
"A debate is developing throughout Africa between defenders of the single-party system, such as the one Zimbabwe has just adopted, and proponents of a multiparty democratic parliamentary system."

The battlefronts of southern Africa. New York, Africana Pub. Co., 1988. 451 p.

Conflict in the horn of Africa, by Colin Legum and Bill Lee. New York, Africana Pub. Co, 1977. 95 p. (Current affairs series)

Pan-Africanism: a short political guide. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, 1976, c1962. 296 p.

Zimbabwe's fears: internal strife, external threats. New republic, v. 188, June 27, 1983: 17-19, 21.
"The roots of Zimbabwe's present crisis can be traced back to the emergence of its modern nationalist movement in the late 1940s. Like all such movements it sought not only to challenge alien rule but also to create supra-tribal and supra-regional loyalties."

Leighton, Marian.
Algeria: beyond the politics of gratitude. Global affairs, v. 3, spring 1988: 134-162.
"Occasional helpful gestures to the United States nothwithstanding, Algeria has long been one of the non-Communist world's major recipients of Soviet weapons; a strong pro-Soviet voice in the so-called Nonaligned Movement; . . . a sympathizer with many transnational terrorist groups. Algeria's foreign trade remains overwhelmingly Western-oriented, but politically and ideologically the country lies much closer to the Soviet bloc and the Third World."

Leistner, G. M. E.
Lesotho and South Africa: uneasy relationship. Africa insight, v. 13, no. 3, 1983: 209-212.
Examines Lesotho's 1983 decision to open relations in several communist countries and the Republic of South Africa's reaction.

Lelyveld, Joseph.
South Africa: dream and reality. New York times magazine, Sept. 22, 1985: 40, 43, 56-59, 66, 68, 70, 72.
"A returning journalist examines the white fantasies that define apartheid."

Lemarchand, Rene.
Chad: the misadventures of the North-South dialectic. African studies review, v. 29, Sept. 1986: 27-41.
Chad's "uniqueness goes far beyond its sudden emergence as a strategic pawn in a desert war among proxies. With its national territory semi-partitioned, its northern half under Libyan occupation and its southern flank threatened by rebel activity; with a government in exile comprising no less than eleven factions at the latest count, some in open warfare with others, some appealing to Libya for continued military support .... In Chad, as elsewhere in the Sabel . . . a basic source of conflict arises from the much publicized, and frequently oversimplified, division between an Arabized north and a non-Arab south."

LeoGrande, William M.
Cuba's policy in Africa, 1959-1980. Berkeley, Institute of International Studies, University of California, c1980. 82 p. (Policy papers in international affairs; no. 13)

Lesch, Ann Mosely.
Confrontation in the southern Sudan. Middle East journal, v. 40, summer 1986: 410-428.
"The civil war from which the Sudan has suffered since 1983 has not abated since the overthrow of Jafar Numayri in April 1985. To the contrary, the intensity of the fighting in the south has increased. It has posed serious problems for the transitional government that assumed power in Khartoum."

The fall of Numeiri. Indianapolis, Universities Field Staff International, 1985. 14 p. (UFSI reports, 1985/no. 9, Africa)
"Sudan's President Ja'far Muhammad Numeiri, overthrown in April 1985, had not merely played intricate political games but had also destroyed the institutions of the state, undermined the economy, and fractured the foundation on which a culturally and religiously plural society could exist in peace."

A view from Khartoum. Foreign affairs, v. 65, spring 1987: 807-826.
"Although the Sudanese people threw off the autocratic rule of Jaafir al-Nimeiri two years ago, they are still struggling to undo the economic and political damage that he wrought and to reorient their foreign policy .... Sudan's internal problems and their external complications are serious concerns to the United States."

Let's fight the organ grinder: an Azanian perspective on the Nkomati Accords. Race & class, v. 26, winter 1985: 48-62.
"South Africa's policy for Southern Africa is, tailormade for the Republic, in its role as the imperialist gendarme of Southern Africa," concludes the article.

Levy, Sam.
Broken promises? Africa report, v. 31, Jan.-Feb. 1986: 77-80.
"Over the past year, the Reagan administration has sought to repair relations with Mozambique, encourage its economic reforms, and reduce its dependence on Soviet bloc assistance. However, the U.S. government appears unwilling to provide Maputo with its most urgent need--military aid to combat the South African-backed MNR rebels."

Lewis, Kevin P.
Dealing with South Africa: the constitutionality of State and local divestment legislation. Tulane law review, v. 61, Feb. 1987: 469-517.
"This Article analyzes the constitutional ramifications of state and local divestment statutes and ordinances. Part I describes and analyzes the state and local actions. Part II examines commerce clause challenges to the statutes .... Part IV examines preemption challenges to the statutes based on the 'dormant' federal foreign affairs power."

Lewis, William H.
Morocco and the Western Sahara. Current history, v. 84, May 1985: 213-216.
"From a military perspective, Morocco has been successful . . . and the Western Sahara has de facto been absorbed into the Kingdom of Morocco .... But Morocco has suffered a severe diplomatic setback in the Organization of Africa Unity."

Libby, Ronald T.
The politics of economic power in Southern Africa. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1987. 361 p.
Contents.--The development of the Southern African regional economy.--State strategies and

political division: South Africa and Zimbabwe.--Urban threat and defensive state strategies: Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.--Bolstering state power through regional inputs: Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia.--Marginal state involvement in the regional economy: Tanzania and Zaire.--Namibia's preindependence transitional mode of involvement.

Lichenstein, Charles M.
Human rights and Namibia. World affairs, v. 149, winter 1986-87: 151-156.
An address "before the International Society of Human Rights, London, England, 26 March 1986."

Liebenow, J. Gus.
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Liberia: the quest for democracy. Bloomington, Indiana University Press, c1987. 336 p.

Malawi's search for food self-sufficiency. Hanover, N.H., Universities Field Staff International, 1982. 3 v. (UFSI reports, 0743-9444; 1982/no. 30-32)

Southern African hegemony. Hanover, N.H., Universities Field Staff International, 1984. 9, 6 p. (UFSI reports, 1984/no. 24-25, Africa)
Contents.--Part 1. South Africa tightens the noose.--Part 2. The impact of the Nkomati Accord.
"The Nkomati Accord, like the Lusaka Agreement which preceded it, is the outcome of a dialogue of desperation in which Mozambique and Angola have compromised their anti-South Africa, pro-liberation postures to rescue their war-torn, drough-plagued nations' survival. The agreements' implications affect all the Frontline States, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Botswana, and Zimbabwe."

Zimbabwe: a political balance sheet. Hanover, N.H., American Universities Field Staff, 1981. 13, 7 p. (American Universities Field Staff. Fieldstaff reports, 1981/no. 14 and 15 Africa)
Contents.--Part I. Consolidation and integration.--Part II. Party politics and foreign affairs.

Lief, Louise.
Tunisia. Christian Science monitor, Apr. 10, 1987: 9, 12; Apr. 13: 9, 13; Apr. 14: 13, 14; Apr. 15: 12.
Contents.--Tunisians wary of future leadership void.--Tunisian leader grapples with pro-Islamic trend.--Can Tunisia keep radical neighbors at bay?--Economic crunch forces Tunisia to make some tough changes.

Lijphart, Arend.
Power-sharing in South Africa. Berkeley, Institute of International Studies, University of California, c1985. 178 p. (Policy papers in international affairs no. 24)
Contents.--Introduction: the road to peace and democracy in South Africa.- -Non-consociational reform proposals.--Consociational, semi-consociational, and quasi-consociational proposals.--Consociational theory and its critics.--Consociationalism as a realistic option for South Africa.--Conclusion: the logic and urgency of a consociational solution for South Africa.

Lilley, Robert J.
Constraints on superpower intervention in sub-Saharan Africa. Parameters, v. 12, Sept. 1982: 63-75.
"Generally, the failures of the superpowers in sub-Saharan Africa can be attributed to a lack of understanding of the limitations facing superpower intervention there. These limitations are of two types. The first comprises those limits imposed by Africa itself, having their root in Africa's historical experience and economic realities. The second includes those imposed by the superpowers themselves, such as resource constraints and domestic considerations."

Lin, Bih-jaw.
Communist China's foreign policy in Africa: a historical review. Issues & studies, v. 18, Feb. 1982: 31-53.

Lines, Thomas.
Investment sanctions and Zimbabwe: breaking the rod. Third World quarterly, v. 10, July 1988: 1182-1216.
"The paper describes the political and economic background to sanctions and the extent of South African ownership in the metals and minerals sector . . . . Looks at Zimbabwe's policy towards this sector since 1980, . . . and . . . discusses how a cut-off of South African investments might be realized as part of Zimbabwe's overall industrial strategy"

Livezey, Lowell.
Nongovernmental organizations and the ideas of human rights. Princeton, N.J., Center of International Studies, Princeton University, 1988. (World Order Studies Program occasional papers; no. 15)
This work is forthcoming later in 1988.

Lofchie, Michael F.
The policy factor: agricultural performance in Kenya and Tanzania. Boulder, Colo., L. Rienner Publishers, c1989. (Food in Africa series)
This work will be available later in 1988.

Tanzania's economic recovery. Current history, v. 87, May 1988: 209-212, 227-229.
"Tanzania has begun a gradual and laborious process of economic recovery." However, a number of political and economic problems still remain.

Lopatov, V. V.
The Soviet Union and Africa. Translated from the Russian by Kim Pilarski. Moscow, Progress Publishers, c1987. 191 p.

Lorenzo, Lila.
Mozambique: origins of the popular democracy. Two thirds, v. 3, no. 2, 1982: 7-9.

Luckham, Robin.
Security and disarmament in Africa. Alternatives, v. 9, fall 1983: 203-228.
Discusses "the implications and consequences of the application of this concept of 'security' in Africa and discusses ways of operationalizing the other concept of security in which the safety and well-being of the people takes the first place."

Luke, David Fashole.
Electoral politics in Sierra Leone: an appraisal of the 1982 elections. Journal of commonwealth & comparative politics, v. 23, Mar. 1985: 30-42.
"As an instrument to maintain an essentially kleptocratic elite in its position of power and patronage, the legitimacy of single-party government is open to question. It is no small irony that one of the functions of elections in these circumstances is to confer legitimacy on the authority of the regime."

Lye, William F.
Lesotho: the politics of survival. Hanover, N.H., Universities Field Staff International, 1982. 11 p. (Universities Field Staff International. UFSI reports, 1982/no. 11, Africa)
"Lesotho's 1.25 million citizens enjoy a precarious independence. The economy is hostage to South Africa's need for migrant labor while population pressure on agricultural land accelerates."

Lynch, Edward A.
The KwaZula/Natal Indaba: a federalist proposal for South Africa. Publius, v. 17, summer 1987: 231-248.
"Delegates from South Africa's political center proposed a federal solution to apartheid. Called the KwaZulu/Natal 'Indaba,' the plan proposes to merge two hitherto segregated jurisdictions and to bring majority rule to at least one province of South Africa. The system envisioned by the plan includes a bicameral legislature, a consociational cabinet, proportional representation, minority veto over certain legislation, a segmented representative chamber, and enforcement of a comprehensive Bill of Rights."

McCabe, Terrence J. Ellis, James E.
Beating the odds in arid Africa. Natural history, v. 96, Jan. 1987: 32-36, 38-40.
Discusses the Ngisonyoka Turkana pastoralists in northern Kenya, southwest of Lake Turkana. "When drought brought thousands of East Africans to famine camps, the Ngisonyoka held their ground, their herds, their traditions--and survived."

MacFarlane, S. Neil.
Africa's decaying security system and the rise of intervention. International security, v. 8, spring 1984: 127-151.
"This paper addresses the regional causes of intervention and, from the perspective of African states, what its implications are for regional security. The analysis focusses on member states of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), since the Republic of South Africa is in no meaningful sense a member of the African 'society of states.' . . . The paper argues that intervention is at least as much a symptom of more basic regional problems (political and social fragmentation, economic decay, progressive diffentiation in the distribution of power) as it is a cause of regional instability in its own right." Concludes that "one may hope that the realization that the fabric of African security is beginning to fray will stimulate efforts to repair it through the revitalization of the OAU role in conflict resolution, in a renewal of member states' commitments to the organization and its charter."

MacKenzie, Debora.
Can Ethiopia be saved? New scientist, v. 115, Sept. 24, 1987: 54-58.
"If Ethiopia is to be delivered from repeated famine, scientists must revolutionise the country's agriculture."

How the Pacific drains the Nile. New scientist, v. 114, Apr. 16, 1987: 16-17.
"Scientists who study the Pacific trade winds may keep the next African drought from becoming the next African famine .... In a normal year, wet air rises from the western Pacific and it rains in Africa. When El Nino blows, it rises farther east and Africa receives only dry air."

McLeod, Don.
Liberia: struggles of an African friend draw unusual U.S. response. Insight (Washington times), v. 3, Mar. 30, 1987: 38-39.
"Liberia was the idea of well-intentioned if naive U.S. citizens who wanted to send freed slaves back to Africa in the early 19th century. Now, charges of corruption in the handling of U.S. aid, in addition to serious economic problems, have prompted to the United States to take control of Liberia's economy."

McLin, Jon.
Social and economic effects of petroleum development in non-OPEC developing countries: synthesis report. Geneva, International Labour Office, 1986. 104 p.
"Examines the broad effects which oil and gas production is having, and can have on national economic and social development in these countries. Emphasis is placed on the petroleum sector's contribution to employment generation and manpower development, industrialisation and the impact of petroleum activities at the local and regional level."

McMahon, Gary.
Does a small developing country benefit from international commodity agreements? The case of coffee and Kenya. Economic development and cultural change, v. 35, Jan. 1987: 409-423.
"This paper attempts to estimate the actual costs and benefits that one country (Kenya) realized from the price-increasing ability of an ICA to which it was a party (the International Coffee Agreement) and concludes "that Kenya received, at best, small gains in GNP from being a member of the International Coffee Agreement, unless there would have been a drastic fall in the price of coffee in the absence of the agreement."

McNamara, Robert. S.
The challenges for Sub-Saharan Africa. [Washington, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research] 1985. 49 p. (John Crawford Memorial Lecture, 1)

McPherson, M. Peter.
Supporting African economic reform. Africa report, v. 31, May-June 1986: 11-14.
"Donor budgets may be more restricted today than at any time in the recent past, requiring new responses to Africa's economic assistance requirements. Through the Baker Plan and the African Economic Policy Reform Program, the U.S. is proposing that donors put existing resources to better use to sustain Africa's long-term development needs."

MacQueen, Norman.
Portugal and Africa: the politics of re-engagement. Journal of modern African studies, v. 23, Mar. 1985: 31-51.
"As Portugal's re-engagement with Africa became consolidated, the constitutional arrangement which had facilitated it underwent fundamental reform .... The most obvious reform was the abolition of the Council of the Revolution and its replacement by a Council of State with a much greater civilian and party composition."

McWilliams, Rita.
South Africa: capitalism apart from apartheid. Insight (Washington times), v. 3, Apr. 27, 1987: 36-37.
"For reasons of their own, friends and foes of South Africa's government call the nation's economy capitalist. In truth it is a mixed system based on socialism that benefits the whites. Its capitalist elements long have burdened nonwhites, but their growing numbers and skills are enabling them to turn capitalism to their advantage."

Madeley, John.
Diego Garcia: a contrast to the Falklands. London, Minority Rights Group, 1982. 16 p. (Minority Rights Group. Report no. 54)
"The tragic story of the Ilois people cries out for a full inquiry into the circumstances which caused Britain to maltreat this hitherto peaceful minority group .... The way that a minority group became the victims of the cold war, unhampered by effective democratic scrutiny, in either Britain or the US, is a considerable cause for concern."

Madison, Christopher.
Passing the torch. National journal, v. 20, July 2, 1988: 1730-1734.
"For the Reagan Administration's foreign policy, the transition to a new government has already begun. The worry is that loss of continuity could be damaging."

Superpower quagmire. National journal, v. 20, Apr. 9, 1988: 944-947.
Reviews the foreign involvement in the war in Angola within the context of superpower relations. Finds that "both the United States and the Soviet Union seem inclined to lighten the stakes in their Cold War game in Angola, but South Africa is making it hard for them to arrange a deal."

Magyar, Karl P.
Namibia: development problems in a transitional context. South Africa international, v. 18, Jan. 1987: 153-166.
"Namibia's is a third world economy characterised by extraordinarily integral colonial ties to its contiguous master, South Africa .... The activities and conditions of economic life approximate very closely Michael P. Todaro's characteristics of developing states: low levels of technology and productivity; high population growth rates; unemployment, ... exporter of primary products; and being dependent upon but vulnerable to international developments."

Maier, Karl.
Mozambique: the military mix. Africa report, v. 33, July-Aug. 1988: 55-57.
"Western governments have been providing military training and non-lethal aid to the Frelimo army, while other nations have committed troops in support of Mozambique's efforts to combat the Renamo rebels. However, administrative and logistical assistance remains the Mozambican military's most pressing need."

Maitama-Sule, Alhaji Yusuff.
Africa, the United States, and South Africa. Africa report, v. 27, Sept.-Oct. 1982: 10-13.
The permanent representative of Nigeria to the United Nations describes the Republic of South Africa's policies of apartheid. He calls on the U.S. to revise its policies toward Southern Africa, and to impose sanctions on the Republic of South Africa.

Makinda, Samuel M.
Conflict and accommodation in the Horn of Africa: Kenya's role in the Somali-Ethiopian dispute. Australian outlook, v. 37, Apr. 1983: 34-39.
"This article tries to examine the role Kenya has played in the conflict between these two countries since the 1960s. Its major assumption is that Kenya's involvement in this conflict has been shaped by three main factors, namely, her concern for survival as a national entity; her discomfort with the Soviet presence in the area; and her quest for regional economic cooperation."

Conflict and the superpowers in the Horn of Africa. Third World quarterly, v. 4, Jan. 1982: 93-103.
"Given the internal and external ramifications of the conflict in the Horn, one is tempted to ask: Can the local states resolve their differences without the involvement of the superpowers? To tackle these questions, it is necessary to examine the internal dynamics of the region and analyse the motivations of superpower involvement."

Sudan: old wine in new bottles. Orbis, v. 31, summer 1987: 217-228.
"Politics in the Sudan have changed dramatically since President Ja'far an-Numayri was overthrown by a military coup on April 6, 1985. Political parties, banned since 1969, operate again; Islamic law (the Shari'a), introduced in September 1983, is moderated; and the new leadership under Sadiq al-Mahdi appears to seek to change Sudan's foreign policy .... Two problems remain almost unchanged since Numayri's days, the guerrilla war in South Sudan and the economic malaise."

Superpower diplomacy in the Horn of Africa. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1987. 241 p.

Malwal, Bona.
The Sudan: the unsettling political future. Middle East insight, v. 4, Oct.-Nov. 1985: 9-14.
"The future of the Sudan depends very much on a courageous leadership which will take urgent steps to resolve the important political, economic and social problems which has bedeviled the country for many years."

Mamdani, Mahmood.
Uganda in transition: two years of the NRA/NRM. Third World quarterly, v. 10, July 1988: 1155-1181.

"26 January 1988 is the mid-point of the four-year 'transnational' period decreed by the NRA (National Resistance Army) . . . . The closure of that period is supposed to signal the blooming of a fully-flowered democracy in Uganda. But what is to be the content of that democracy? Is it to be a no-party democracy overseen by the National Resistance Movement (NRM)."

Manfredi, Joseph.
U.S.-Soviet resource competition in central and southern Africa. Syracuse, N.Y, Dept. of Geography, Syracuse University, 1985. (Discussion paper, 0363-6038; no. 85)

Mann, Robert.
Development and the Sahel disaster: the case of the Gambia. Ecologist, v. 17, Mar.-June 1987: 84-90.

"The imposition of modern agriculture and the introduction of the cash-crop economy have wrought havoc with the fragile environment of the Sahel. Widespread soil and the loss of vegetation have caused a seemingly permanent change in the local climate, reducing rainfall and bringing the nineteenth consecutive year of overall increasing aridity."

Marable, Manning.
African and Caribbean politics: from Kwame Nkrumah to the Grenada Revolution. London, Verso, 1987. 314 p.

Marcum, John A.
Angola: twenty-five years of war. Current history, v. 85, May 1986: 193-196, 229-231.

"There is a danger that the United States may find itself confronted with an Angolan crisis choice similar to the choice it faced in 1975 . . . . One thing is certain. Angola has embarked on its second decade of independence still grimly locked in the debilitationg grip of externally fueled civil war."

Marcus, Harold G.
The politics of famine. Worldview, v. 28, Mar. 1985: 20-21.

"In the decade since a military committee, the dirgue, dethroned Haile Selassie and abolished the monarchy . . . . Many Ethiopians believe the dirgue's military committee policies are responsible for inciting the nationalities to insurrection, reducing agricultural yields in the south, helping to cause the famine in the northeast, tying Ethiopia to the capital-poor Soviet Union and its allies, and unnecessarily alienating the capital-rich West. In their opinion, the government has failed the revolution by being repressive and rigid."

Maren, Michael.
"Hear no evil". Africa report, v. 31, Nov.-Dec. 1986: 67-71.

"President Daniel Arap Moi's efforts to clamp down on internal dissent may have backfired, as underground opposition to his rule continues to grow. Increasing social inequities, along with abuses of power, are fueling fears for Kenya's political future."

White mischief. Nation, v. 246, Mar. 12, 1988: 328-329.

Argues that with regard to recent South African government actions "the South African regime might have expected blind indifference from a U.S. Administration; what it got was closer to sympathetic approval."

Marenin, Otwin.
United States' aid to African police forces: the experience and impact of the public safety assistance programme. African affairs, v. 85, Oct. 1986: 509-544.

Examines "the organization and impact of one international police assistance programme, the Public Safety Assistance effort undertaken by the United States during 1954-1974 and specifically public safety assistance to Sub-Saharan African states. After surveying the implementation of public safety assistance to all African states the article focuses on one state, Zaire, to attempt an assessment of impact in order to . . . clarify theoretical interpretations of the purposes and effectiveness of international policing."

Mariechild, Jenna.
Fighting with bare hands: South Africa's homeland policy kills. Commonweal, v. 113, Feb. 28, 1986: 104-107.

"Pretoria devised the 'homeland' policy in 1959, partly in order to defuse international criticism of the apartheid system of racial segregation under which 5 million whites rule 24 million blacks. By introducing a 'homeland' for each major black ethnic group, Pretoria could claim that while blacks had no vote in South Africa, they could exercise their political rights in their own 'homelands.'"

Markakis, John.
National and class conflict in the Horn of Africa. Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge University Press, c1987. 314 p. (African studies series 55)
Contents.--Land and people.--The impact of imperialism.--Anti-colonial nationalism.--The post-colonial state besieged.--The Eritrean revolution.-- Revolution in the southern Sudan.--The Somali unification struggle.--Garrison socialism: defending the state.--Garrison socialism in Ethiopia.

Martin, Ben L.
Attacking Reagan by way of Pretoria. Orbis, v. 31, fall 1987: 293-311.
"Congress forced a reluctant President Reagan to impose sanctions on Pretoria. Then the next summer, that Congress overrode the veto of one of the most popular presidents of this century and enacted even harsher sanctions against South Africa .... In Washington, the South Africa issue was understood from the beginning as American racial politics as much as foreign policy. And this resulted from some very clever tactical thinking by the president's opponents. Their campaign had three steps" including targeting U.S. business activity in South Africa through disinvestment efforts and attacking the U.S. Government's policy of constructive engagement with Pretoria.

Martin, David. Johnson, Phyllis.
Africa: the old and the unexpected. Foreign affairs, v. 63, no. 3, 1985: 602-630.
Reviews African political and foreign policy developments during 1984, and considers likely developments for 1985.

Martin, Guy.
The Franc Zone, underdevelopment and dependency in Francophone Africa. Third World quarterly, v. 8, Jan. 1986: 205-235.
"The purpose of the study is to analyse the origin, structure and functioning of the FZ Franc Zone system and to assess its legal, political and economic consequences for the African member-states. The evidence suggests that . . . it is largely instrumental in perpetuating and increasing these states' underdevelopment and dependency on France."

The historical, economic, and political bases of France's African policy. Journal of modern African studies, v. 23, June 1985: 189-208.
"A quarter of a century has elapsed since France granted independence to her former colonies in West and Central Africa. Yet to this day, France continues to wield considerable power and influence in these countries .... The present study tries to analyse the main characteristics and essential mechanisms of France's post-colonial policy in Africa."

Martin, Roger.
Regional security in southern Africa: more Angolas, Mozambiques or neutrals? Survival, v. 29, Sept.-Oct. 1987: 387-402.
"There are not just one, but two serious problems in southern Africa: (i) how do 25 million black South Africans get majority rule? (ii) How do 25 million land-locked neighbours survive the process? . . . The harsh fact of South African economic and military power and geographic advantage vis-a-vis its neighbours will be the most important single factor in the region for at least several years .... The suffering of Angola and Mozambique in recent years derives in large part from the Southern African policy of destabilization."

Massing, Michael.
Upside down in Angola. New republic, v. 194, Mar. 3, 1986: 16-18.
"As conservatives frantically push U.S. aid for UNITA, they are simultaneously seeking to cut the flow of dollars to the MPLA. A coalition of right-wing organizations has mounted a national lobbying campaign seeking to pressure Chevron . . . out of Angola."

May, Clifford D.
The famine workers. New York times magazine, Dec. 1, 1985: 60-62, 70, 72-74.
"Some of those involved in relief efforts say famine is caused as much by African government policy and internal wars as by drought."

Mazur, Robert E.
Reversal of migration in the labor reserves of Zimbabwe? Prospects for change. Studies in comparative international development, v. 21, winter 1986-87: 55-87.
"Examination of the factors underlying rural outmigration in Zimbabwe will permit a preliminary evaluation of agricultural development and resettlement policy efforts designed to advance its socioeconomic development."

Medoff, Rafael. Haller, Mordechai.
South Africa in the mind of Israel. National review, v. 40, Apr. 15, 1988: 38-39.
"When faced with a choice between maintaining relations with South Africa and appeasing world opinion, Israelis have not hesitated. But matters became more complicated last spring,

when Israel feared it would be forced to choose between its ties to South Africa and its relations with the United States. Concerned about the impact a White House report on countries selling arms to South Africa might have, the Israeli cabinet announced that Israel would not conclude any new defense contracts with South Africa."

Meister, Ulrich.
Africa's lost illusions. Swiss review of world affairs, v. 36, Aug. 1986: 8-11.
"Africa's cultures and societies are in a state of flux, in which indigenous traditions and imported modernity interweave with a mixture of flexibility and resistance."

Meldrum, Andrew.
Botswana: a better life for the bushmen? Africa report, v. 33, July-Aug. 1988: 58-61.
"The Botswana government is faced with the dilemma of how to provide better social services and development options to the Basarwa of the Kalahari, while not threatening their way of life, traditions, and cultural values."

Metz, Steven.
The anti-apartheid movement and the populist instinct in American politics. Political science quarterly, v. 101, no. 3, 1986: 379-395.
"Metz contends that the anti-apartheid movement in the United States has often been ineffective in attempts to influence American policy toward South Africa because of a tendency to rely on populist strategies of influence. He attributes this to the influence that the civil rights and anti-Vietnam war movements had on the leaders of the anti-apartheid movement."

Congress, the antiapartheid movement, and Nixon. Diplomatic history, v. 12, spring 1988: 165-185.
"By the late 1960s, the antiapartheid movement was still small, but it had developed a cadre of activists anxious to take advantage of the political opportunities created by the civil rights and antiwar movements. These activists' ultimate objective was an American policy that would use all available means to pressure and isolate the white South African regime .... Unofficial critics were less than influential on the Nixon administration's foreign policy, antiapartheid activists in Congress were better positioned to perform this task. In this way the congressional contingent of the antiapartheid movement formed the vanguard of attempts to force the Nixon administration to pressure Pretoria."

The Mozambique national resistance and South African foreign policy. African affairs, v. 85, Oct. 1986: 491-507.
"Over the past five years, South Africa has pursued an increasingly aggressive and militarized approach towards its neighbours. This has taken a variety of forms, including direct military incursions and commando raids by the South African armed forces .... For South Africa the solution to this conflict . . . has been the funding, training and support of surrogate forces to destabilize the Front Line States .... Among the most persistent and, from the Pretoria's perspective, successful, of these operations has been South African support for an anti-FRELIMO guerrilla movement called the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)."

Meyer, Cord. Geyer, Georgie Anne.
Angolan dilemma. Washington times, Nov. 6, 1987: F1, F4.
Two articles examine Castro's situation in Angola and the impact of U.S. aid to that nation.

The Military in African politics. Edited by John W. Harbeson. New York, Praeger, 1987. 197 p.
"Published in cooperation with the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University."

Military Marxist regimes in Africa. Edited by John Markakis and Michael Waller. London, England; Totowa, N.J., F. Cass, 1986. 166 p.
"This group of studies first appeared in a Special issue on military Marxist regimes in Africa of the journal of Communist studies, Vol. 1, Nos. 3 & 4."

Milivojevic, Marko.
The Ethiopian Armed Forces. Armed Forces [England], v. 7, Mar. 1988: 134-139.
"Details the history of the current regime in Ethiopia, the military underpinning of its political legitimacy and the composition of its armed forces."

Millar, T. B.
South Africa and its neighbours. Contemporary review, v. 249, Nov. 1986: 225-231.
"South Africa has thus come to dominate its neighbours by a combination of military and economic means, which the Southern African Development Coordination Committee and international political pressures and aid programs have been unable to change."

South Africa and regional security. Braamfonein, South African Institute of International Affairs, 1985. 27 p. (Bradlow series, no. 3)

Partial contents.--Southern Africa in the global balance.--A troubled neighbourhood.--Economic dependence and interdependence.--The ambit of Nkomati.--Angola and Namibia.--Internal security in South Africa.

Miller, Judith.

When sanctions worked. Foreign policy, v. 39, summer 1980: 118-129.

"Economic sanctions, once shunned by American foreign policy makers in all but the most serious of international confrontations, are suddenly in vogue . . . . Much in recent history supports the popular assumption that while trade boycotts, embargoes, and other economic sanctions are legitimate alternatives to military action, they rarely work . . . . However, there is at least one little-noted case of U.S. economic reprisals that proved far more than symbolic. On October 10, 1978, President Carter signed into law a total trade ban--in effect, a declaration of economic war--against the ruthless, . . . Idi Amin Dada, self-appointed president for life of Uganda."

Mineral industries of Africa. Prepared by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior. Washington, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, For sale by the Supt. of Docs., G.P.O, 1984. 153 p. (Mineral perspectives)

"March 1984."

This Bureau of Mines report presents a summary review of the mineral industuries of 52 countries in Africa. Mineral reserves, production, international mineral trade, and the role of minerals within the economy of each country and in terms of world supply are reviewed in text and tables. The major operating mining companies are listed, along with their locations and capacities. Basic information is presented on trade with their locations and capacities. Basic information is presented on trade with the United States, on local mineral policy, and on labor, energy, and infrastructure as it relates to the mineral industries. An outlook section briefly assesses the future prospects for the mineral industry in each country. Base maps show the generalized locations of major mines, oil and gas fields, and processing plant facilities including iron and steel works, nonferrous smelters and refineries, and cement plants. The maps also show major roads, pipelines, railways, and ports important to mineral transportation and trade.

Mingat, Alain. Psacharopoulos, George.

Financing education in sub-Saharan Africa. Finance & development, v. 22, Mar. 1985: 35-38.

Urges priority-setting by educational policymakers in African countries. Recommends a new emphasis on primary education, reduced subsidies for higher education, and possibly recovering part of the social cost of education from the beneficiaries. Reviews options for reducing education costs.

Minter, William.

South Africa: straight talk on sanctions. Foreign policy, no. 65, winter 1986-87: 43-63.

"America's recent economic sanctions against South Africa, imposed over President Ronald Reagan's veto, are likely to touch off new controversy about U.S. policy toward the apartheid regime . . . . And they will be judged according to actual results . . . . Sanctions can seek many different objectives and achieve many different results--direct and indirect, positive and negative, short- and long-term."

Mollett, J. A.

Post-emergency planning in sub-Saharan Africa: the agricultural sector. Food policy, v. 11, Feb. 1986: 71-82.

"When their current food emergencies have ended, many African countries will face very difficult choices as they move from relief to rehabilitation and then hopefully to development. At the same time, they should be taking steps to protect themselves against possible future disasters . . . . This article looks at some of the issues involved."

The state of food and agriculture in Islamic countries. Food policy, v. 11, Nov. 1986: 279-284.

"This brief review of the state of food and agriculture in 44 Islamic countries underlines the need for much greater public commitment to agricultural development. There is encouraging scope for cooperative efforts between the small, rich, oil-exporting countries and larger poor countries with untapped agricultural potential."

Montgomery, John D.

Levels of managerial leadership in Southern Africa. Journal of developing areas, v. 21, Oct. 1986: 15-30.

Exercise of managerial leadership in nine independent states of Southern Africa.

Moodley, Kogila. Adam, Heribert.
South Africa: revolution, repression, reform. International journal, v. 41, autumn 1986: 831-858.
"The options for South Africa's political development can best be summarized in the three alternatives of revolution, repression, and reform . . . . It is in the interplay between these strategies that the future course of the country can be charted. With these options in mind, this overview sets out some trends and hypotheses."

Moorcraft, Paul.
Mozambique's long civil war: Renamo--puppets or patriots? International defense review, v. 20, no. 10, 1987: 1313-1316.
"The civil war in Mozambique, now 12 years old, is not a media event like the conflict in Lebanon. However, the recent massacre at Homoine and the delay in the appointment of Melissa Wells as Ambassador to that war-torn state, has high-lighted the conflict and its repercussions, and generated a renewed interest in the events in that part of Southern Africa."

Moore, Clement Henry.
Money and power: the dilemma of the Egyptian infitah. Middle East journal, v. 40, autumn 1986: 634-670.
"In recent years the political economies of 'socialist' regimes in the Arab world . . . have been privatized to varying degrees . . . limiting the state's role in their respective economies . . . . This paper places these economic reforms in a novel political perspective, arguing that privatization may be viewed in its initial stages primarily as a political tactic for sustaining authoritarian regimes, rather than as a set of reforms for stimulating free enterprise or market. The critical case to be discussed in the following pages is Egypt . . . which is setting the pace in infitah--the opening up of its economy to foreign capital and private enterprise."

Tunisia and Bourguibisme: twenty years of crisis. Third World quarterly, v. 10, Jan. 1988: 176-190.
"Tunisia has been undergoing a succession crisis ever since 1966 . . . so that anticipations of the succession have generated a climate of uneasiness . . . . However weak Tunisia may appear to be compared to its neighbours, it is not a Lebanon experiencing fatal foreign intervention or suicidal internal convulsions . . . . The painful adjustment process may also serve to strengthen the ruling Destour Socialist Party (PSD), enabling it to cope better with an eventual succession."

The Moral nation: humanitarianism and U.S. foreign policy today. Edited by Bruce Nichols and Gil Loescher. Notre Dame, Ind., University of Notre Dame Press, c1989.
This work will be available in 1989.

Morgan, John D., Jr.
Strategic and critical materials. Materials and society, v. 4, no. 2, 1980: 211-224.
Presents a short history of U.S. strategic materials policy with emphasis on the supply of non fuel minerials and includes a description of possible future emergency stockpiling procedures.

Morgenthau, Hans.
Human rights & foreign policy. New York, Council on Religion & International Affairs, c1979. 43 p. (Distinguished CRIA lecture on morality & foreign policy; 1st)
Council on Religion and International Affairs. Distinguished CRIA lecture on morality & foreign policy ; 1st.

Morna, Colleen Lowe.
Malawi: shouldering the refugee burden. Africa report, v. 33, July-Aug. 1988: 51-54.
"The Malawi government--the friendliest in the region to the Renamo rebels--has ironically found itself saddled with the largest influx of Mozambicans. Fleeing rebel atrocities, the refugees are straining the nation's logistical capacity and putting pressure on already tight economic resources."

Morrison, Donald George. Mitchell, Robert Cameron. Paden, John Naber.
Black Africa. 2nd ed., rev. New York, Irvington Publishers, c1987- .
This work will be available later in 1988.

Morrow, Lance.
Africa. Time, v. 129, Feb. 23, 1987: 44-49, 51-52, 54.
"East Africa, where the wild things are, is an earthly paradise, a dream kingdom where the actual and the psychic coincide. It is also a killing field. Kenya, infested by poachers and suffering the highest rate of population growth in the world, has become a proving grounds for extinction. Can the wild animals survive? And if they vanish, what exactly will have been lost?"

Moving from food emergency to food security in Africa: a view from UNICEF; introduction: a ray of hope. Hunger notes, v. 11, Mar. 1986: whole issue (11 p.)
"Moving from food emergency to food security" is one of six essential objectives illuminated in UNICEF's latest report, Within Human Reach--a Future for Africa's Children. We are very

pleased to present here, with permission, the full chapter on that objective, with an introduction from earlier parts of the report."

Mower, A. Glenn.
Human rights and American foreign policy: the Carter and Reagan experiences. New York, Greenwood Press, c1987. 167 p. (Studies in human rights, 0146-3586; no. 7)

Mozambique. Africa report, v. 32, Sept.-Oct. 1987: 44-51.
Contents.--The battle for Mozambique, by J. Stephen Morrison.--Chissano's friends and enemies, by Allen Saacman.

Mtango, E. E. E. Weiss, Friedl.
The exclusive economic zone and Tanzania: considerations of a developing country. Ocean development and international law, v. 14, 1984: 1-54.
Examines "considerations of law and policy relevant to the requirements of a developing country in preparation of an EEZ exclusive economic zone claim." Shows "that the notion of 'grabbing jurisdiction' with its implication of unilateralism in disregard of the law is certainly mistaken so far as Tanzania is concerned. It seems clear that many ratifications of the Convention will be delayed, and for a period of time at least careful attention will have to be paid tc state practice grounded in national legislation extending jurisdiction to 200 miles as well as to bilateral and regional agreements."

Mufson, Steve. Lescaze, Lee.
Imperiled continent. Wall Street journal, July 15, 1985: 1, 10; July 18: 1, 15; July 24: 1, 12; July 25: 24; July 26: 24; July 29: 18; July 31: 22.
Examines the social, political, economic, and agricultural conditions in Africa.

Mugabe, Robert G.
Struggle for Southern Africa. Foreign affairs, v. 66, winter 1987-88: 311-327.
"Zimbabwe and the United States have mutual interests in bringing an end to the problem of apartheid in South Africa. Time has indeed run out, and South Africa now poses a threat to international peace and security that has implications far beyond the borders of the southern African region."

Munslow, Barry.
Mozambique and the death of Machel. Third World quarterly, v. 10, Jan. 1988: 23-36.
"The prospects for the country remain bleak in the short run, as it is only with the end of white rule in South Africa that the real conditions for peace can be created and Mozambique's development path properly resumed. Meanwhile, FRELIMO has proved its strength and stability by so far passing successfully through the ordeal of presidential succession and thus thwarting South African goals."

Munson, Henry, Jr.
The social base of Islamic militancy in Morocco. Middle East journal, v. 40, spring 1986: 267-284.
"What has been the social base of the militant Islamic movement in Morocco since the early 1970s? More specifically, what segments of Moroccan society have been active in, or sympathetic to, the militant Islamic movement, the ostensible goal of which is the establishment of a state and society structured solely in terms of Islamic law?"

Mwananshiku, L. J.
Zambia: from reform to recovery. Africa report, v. 31, May-June 1986: 33-36.
"With the precipitous drop in the world price of copper--Zambia's major export--the government has been required to diversify its economic base. One of the architects of Zambia's new economic approach argues that the success of the reforms now in place hinges on the country's access to foreign exchange."

Mwandosya, M. J. Luhanga, M. L. P.
Energy use patterns in Tanzania. Ambio, v. 14, no. 4-5, 1985: 237-241.
"The industrial use of energy in Tanzania focuses on oil and electricity. The balance of trade is negatively affected by the need to import large amounts of oil. A detailed analysis of current levels and types of energy demand is presented."

Nahaylo, Bohdan.
Recent Soviet policy towards Southern Africa. [New York] Radio Liberty Research, 1985. 7 p.
"RL 196/86, May 20, 1985"
"At the time of Mikhail Gorbachev's accession, the Soviet Union's influence in southern Africa appeared to be on the decline. Since then Moscow has endeavored to reverse this trend . . . . The recent visits to the USSR by the leaders of Mozambique and Angola provide an opportunity to assess how successful these efforts have been."

Nash, Philip.
"Dangling carrots before Marxists": U.S.-Mozambican relations since 1981. Fletcher forum, v. 11, summer 1987: 331-345.
One of the more controversial developments in recent U.S. foreign policy is the adoption of the 'Reagan Doctrine,' a policy that includes support for guerrilla movements opposed to Soviet-backed states in Central America, Asia, and Africa. Yet in an apparent reversal of its own doctrine, the Reagan administration has sought closer relations with the avowed Marxist-Leninist government of Mozambique. Philip Nash examines the origins and development of this relationship from both the American and Mozambican viewpoints, and introduces a more general question: how can a government, while seeking to enlist support for the broad themes of its foreign policy, retain the flexibility to deal with local issues in a way that, on the surface, runs counter to those themes?"

National movements in Africa and the Middle East: the domestic characteristics of political mobilization. Edited by Bruce E. Stanley. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1989. (New directions in comparative and international politics)
This work will be available in 1989.

Ndegwa, Philip.
Africa's debt dilemma. Africa report, v. 31, May-June 1986: 15-19.
"Africa's debt crisis may be less severe than Latin America's, but the speed with which the debt has grown and the strains of debt-servicing have imposed a heavy burden on its already fragile economies. Debtors and creditors should take advantage of the present crisis to devise new solutions to the continent's need for additional financial resources."

Neff, Thomas L.
The international uranium market. Cambridge, Mass., Ballinger Pub. Co., 1984. 333 p.

Negotiation and mediation in South Africa. South Africa international quarterly, v. 18, Oct. 1987: whole issue (79-129 p.)
Contents.--Negotiation and mediation in South Africa in perspective, by Hendrik W. van der Merwe and Gabi Meyer.--South Africa and negotiating in politics: myths and prospects, by F. van Zyl Slabbert.--Indaba--the process of real negotiation, by Dawid van Wyk.--The rocky road to Lancaster House: lessons from the Rhodesian conflict, by Robert Jaster.

Nelson, Holly.
Refugees in Somalia: modern crisis, century old dispute. Syracuse journal of international law and commerce, v. 12, spring 1986: 552-571.
"Somalia has acted as host to over one million refugees since the withdrawal of Somali troops from Ethiopia's Ogaden Region in early 1978 and the devastating famine of 1984 . . . . This article addresses the Somalian refugee crisis in several aspects."

Neocolonialism: old interests, new tactics. World focus, v. 5, Aug. 1984: whole issue (40 p.)
Contents.--Imperialism dies hard, by N. Chakravartty.--The two imperialisms: equally dangerous, by J. Sethi.--Nonalignment: leading the struggle, by R. Khan.--Economic implications: TNCs play havoc, by G. Mishra.--Security: the arms transfer trap, by K. Subrahmanyam.--The media: an insidious tool, by N. Chowla.--Africa: a dependent continent, by A. Gupta.--India: self-reliance the safeguard, by C. Bhambhri.--Select bibliography.

Newbury, M. Catharine.
Colonialism, ethnicity, and rural political protest: Rwanda and Zanzibar in comparative perspective. Comparative politics, v. 15, Apr. 1983: 253-280.
"This article stresses the structural variables that contributed to ethnic violence in two African states, Rwanda and Zanzibar. The reassessment proposed here explores the relationship between the colonial state-building process and the emergence of a collective 'ethnic' consciousness among subordinate groups in each state."

Newby, John E. Grettenberger, John F.
The human dimension in natural resource conservation: a Sahelian example from Niger. Environmental conservation, v. 13, autumn 1986: 249-256.
Discusses the establishment of a vast national nature reserve in the Air Massif and Tenere Desert. Though arid, the land supports a varied fauna and a pastoral people, the Twaregs. Considers how the area can be managed without displacing human inhabitants.

Newitt, M. D. D.
Portugal in Africa: the last hundred years. London, C. Hurst, c1981. 278 p.

Ngau, Peter M.
Tensions in empowerment: the experience of the Harambee (self-help) movement in Kenya. Economic development and cultural change, v. 35, Apr. 1987: 523-538.
"In Kenya, comprehensive national planning was recognized as a means to economic development and social change after independence in 1963 . . . . Most traditions were to be . .

. set aside. But an indigenous tradition of self-help called Harambee, meaning 'let's all pull together,' would be used to mobilize local resources and would involve local participation in development."

Nickel, Herman W.
Promoting change in South Africa: the United States searches for a new role. SAIS review, v. 8, winter-spring 1988: 29-41.
"The sanctions vote demonstrates that it is easier for Americans to vent their indignation through a single legislative gesture than to deal constructively and in a sustained way with the intractable problems of Africa's most critical region. By repudiating the policy of constructive engagement and replacing it with symbolism, Congress has put U.S. policy toward southern Africa in disarray."

Nicol, Davidson.
United States foreign policy in Southern Africa: Third-World perspectives. Journal of modern African studies, v. 21, Dec. 1983: 587-603.
Reviews U.S. foreign relations in Southern Africa and notes that "unless the Reagan Administration takes a decisive stand on the question of Namibia, and adopts a non-equivocal position against racism in South Africa and its aggressive behaviour towards neighbouring states, disillusionment among friendly black governments is most likely to occur, leading to a loss of credibility in Africa."

Nielsen, John.
Time to quit South Africa. Fortune, v. 112, Sept. 30, 1985: 18-23.
"Thirteen U.S. companies have pulled out this year. The 300 that remain are under political and economic pressure to leave--but most see good reasons to stay." Includes a companion one-page article on Harry F. Oppenheimer's interview on why he opposes disinvestment by U.S. companies.

Nigeria: the army's role. Army quarterly and defence journal, v. 115, Apr. 1985: 135-140.
Discusses the Nigerian Army's political and economic achievements as well as their internal campaign against indiscipline since their coup on Dec. 31, 1983.

Nigeria's nuclear option. Africa, no. 162, Feb. 1985: 61-62, 67-68.
"The leadership and the people of Nigeria seem to favour their country going nuclear. The reasons are that Nigeria has the material resources to support the project. Some have argued that Nigeria should be the only Black African nation to go nuclear. It is felt that such a development would constitute a deterent against apartheid South Africa which has already become a nuclear power."

Nimer, Benjamin.
National liberation and the conflicting terms of discourse in South Africa: an interpretation. Political communication and persuasion, v. 3, no. 4, 1986: 313-352.
"Underlying the moves and countermoves of the current communal conflict in South Africa is a struggle to control the meanings of the key terms of discourse--race, nation, apartheid and socialsim--by which the conflict is characterized within and outside the country. Although no definition, therefore, of any of these terms can escape politicization, there is a case, historically and with a view to a negotiated settlement, for having apartheid, the most emotion-laden of these terms, limited to post-1948 doctrine and practice."

Njoku, John E. Eberegbulam.
The world of African women. Metuchen, N.J., 1987. 132 p.

Malthusianism; and African dilemma: hunger, drought, and starvation in Africa. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1986. 181 p.
This book is a study of the scope of the African food crisis and its impact on African population growth."

Nkrumah, Kwame.
Africa must unite. New ed. New York, International Publishers, 1970. 229 p.

Noer, Thomas J.
Truman, Eisenhower, and South Africa: the "middle road" and apartheid. Journal of ethnic studies, v. 11, spring 1983: 75-104.
"Since its overthrow of British rule in 1783, the United States has . . . supported the right of all peoples to self-determination and majority rule . . . . The postwar conflict between America and the Soviet Union led the U.S. to reconsider its commitment to Asian and African independence. Washington's position on decolonization grew more conservative as the Cold War intensified. American officials feared that too rapid independence in Africa and Asia would be dangerous."

Nordland, Rod.
South Africa's Zulu wars: Blacks vs. blacks in a brutal fight for the townships. Newsweek, v. 111, Jan. 11, 1988: 35.

Reports that, since October 1986, "more than 250 South African blacks have been killed fighting one another in black townships in Natal. At least two dozen have died in a new outburst of violence since Christmas Eve. The warfare sets followers of Zulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi against the 'Comrades,' youthful Zulu supporters of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC). The war is likely to have a major impact on the role blacks might play in any future political negotiations."

North Africa: full of trouble spots. World focus, v. 9, Mar. 1988: whole issue (28 p.)

Partial contents.--Egypt: will play leading role again, by A. B. Sawant.--Algeria: a decent, mature country, by Sumit Chakravartty.--Libya: radical but unpredictable, by Surendra Bhutani.--Western Sahara: Moroccan folly, by D. R. Goyal.

Novak, Michael.
Human rights & the new realism: strategic thinking in a new age. New York, Freedom House, 1986. 55 p. (Perspectives on freedom; no. 5)

Novicki, Margaret A.
Burkina Faso: transforming the statistics. Africa report, v. 31, May-June 1986: 68-72.

"In a country short on natural resources and prone to drought, Captain Thomas Sankara's government has adopted an innovative approach to economic development, relying on the mobilization and involvement of the population in its program to achieve self-sufficiency."

Interview: Sam Njuoma, President, South West Africa People's Organization, by Margaret A. Novicki and Sam Nujoma. Africa report, v. 31, Sept.-Oct. 1986: 57-61.

"At the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, convened by the United Nations in Vienna in July, Sam Nujoma spoke to Africa Report about the current state of SWAPO's struggle to achieve Namibia's independence and its relationship to events inside South Africa."

Nuclear proliferation in the South Atlantic. Orbis, v. 27, winter 1984: 824-851, 853-880, 881-911.

"This issue of Orbis features three articles examining nuclear developments in South Africa, Argentina, and Brazil. Originally delivered as part of the Core Seminar Series on 'Nuclear Proliferation' sponsored by the International Security Studies Program of the Woodrow Wilson Center, these papers offer new insights into the problems and potential consequences of ongoing nuclear programs in the three leading South Atlantic states. The issues examined in these articles will be among the most important to face the international community in the coming decade."

Contents.--Politics and the "Afrikaner bomb," by R. Jaster--Nuclear proliferation prospects for Argentina, by D. Poneman.--Brazil: reluctant pursuit of the nuclear option, by D. Myers.

Nwokedi, Emeka.
Sub-regional security and Nigerian foreign policy. African affairs, v. 84, Apr. 1985: 195-209.

"The objective of this article is two-fold. First, it will analyse the extent to which the existence of these extra-African defence agreements could constitute a threat to Nigeria's interests . . . . Second, the article will examine the various opportunities which Nigeria's diplomacy exploited or failed to exploit in order to counter the effects of these extra-African defence agreements on its sub-regional ambitions."

Nyang, Sulayman S.
The Islamic factor in Libya's Africa policy. Africa and the world, v. 1, Jan. 1988: 13-23.

"The purpose of this study is to examine the role of Islam in the foreign policy of Libya in Africa south of the Sahara. Working on the assumption that Islam is a politically useful tool . . . this paper argues that the initial success of Muammar Qaddafi in Africa was due to his ability to marry Islamic solidarity and petro-dollar diplomacy effectively."

Nyang'oro, Julius E.
On the concept of "corporatism" and the African State. Studies in comparative international development, v. 21, winter 1986-87: 31-34.

Focuses on corporatism and its possible application to African development. "The nature of state-society relations under conditions of semi/non-capitalist production in Africa is the main subject of this article . . . . Our second objective in this article is to try and assess the concept's utility in that context, the overall objective being to move the discussion on African development forward."

The Nyerere years: some personal impressions by his friends. London, Britian-Tanzania Society, Copies may be obtained A.G. Short, c1985. 44 p.

Obasanjo, Olusegun.
Africa's needs. Foreign policy, no. 57, winter 1984-85: 80-91.
"Africa faces serious dangers in 1985. But the danger of the 'new colonialism' . . . of the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Libya--is not one of them. Africa's most serious problems are the diversion of resources into armaments, negative economic growth, armed conflicts invariably heightened by superpower rivalry, and the denial of fundamental human rights. These are threats to America's interests in Africa as well."

O'Brien, Conor Cruise.
What can become of South Africa? Atlantic monthly, v. 257, Mar. 1986: 41-50, 52, 54, 56-57, 60-68.
"The South Africa that O'Brien evokes . . . is at once grimmer and more ambiguous than the place depicted on our TV screens--a country in which the cause of justice is championed by 'a political movement whose sanction, symbol, and signature is the burning alive of people in the street.'"

OECD trade with Sub-Saharan Africa. Springfield, Va., U.S. Central Intelligence, Directorate of Intelligence, available from NTIS, 1988. 184 p.
"IR 88-10005; GI 88-10030"
"Data are provided on total OECD trade with sub-Saharan Africa, trade of the five largest OECD countries with the region, and US trade with several key Sub-Saharan African countries."

Obasanjo, Olusegun.
Africa in perspective: myths and realities. New York, N.Y., Council on Foreign Relations, c1987. 51 p. (The Russell C. Leffingwell lectures)

Ogene, F. Chidozie.
Interest groups and the shaping of foreign policy: four case studies of United States African policy. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1983. 224 p.
Revision of the author's Ph.D. thesis from Case Western Reserve University, 1974.

Ogunbadejo, Oye.
Africa's nuclear capability. Journal of modern African studies, v. 22, Mar. 1984: 19-43.
Surveys the present nuclear capability of the African states. Calls for the great powers to slow down nuclear proliferation by cutting off supplies of nuclear materials and by enacting a comprehensive test ban treaty. Calls upon the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to reduce and control their own nuclear arsenal.

Ogunbadejo, Oye.
Diego Garcia and Africa's security. Third World quarterly, v. 4, Jan. 1982: 104-120.
"Washington's current strategic considerations pose a threat to Africa's security. With the growing American interest in containment policy as well as the flow of stategic raw materials, it is highly probable that the RDF could easily be deployed in the Horn, East and Southern Africa, if need be, to prop up regimes, or help in situations, that advance the US cause . . . . What, perhaps, should be most worrying from the African standpoint is the fact that the accelerating build-up of Washington's interventionist posture reveals the declining concern of the US with the real developmental and national-building problems of African states. Rather, the emphasis, as we have seen, is more on the Cold War approach."

Ogunbadejo, Oye.
Foreign policy under Nigeria's presidential system. Round table, no. 280, Oct. 1980: 401-408.
"The problem of formulating and managing the country's external relations seemed to have been compounded by the introduction of a completely new political system, fashioned as it were, on the American presidential model."

Ogunbadejo, Oye.
Nigerian-Soviet relations, 1960-87. African affairs, v. 87, Jan. 1988: 83-104.
"Nigeria's relations with the Soviet Union over the last twenty-seven years have tended to highlight the dilemmas of the Kremlin leaders in dealing with African states in general. While it is true that Nigeria, emphasised the theme of 'non-alignment' . . . in reality, and successive regimes in Lagos have, on balance, displayed a strong proclivity towards remaining firmly in the West's sphere of influence."

Ogunbadejo, Oye.
Soviet policies in Africa. African affairs, v. 79, July 1980: 297-325.
The author examines "the various ways and methods through which Moscow has sought to maximize the interests--ideological, political, economic, and strategic--and how some of these methods have had to be changed as, and when, circumstances demanded. The Soviets have, in the process, learnt lessons. They have realized that no matter how the 'radical' or 'progressive' African heads of state avowedly espouse socialism, they could not be taken for granted."

Ojo, Olusola. Sesay, Amadu.
The O.A.U. and human rights: prospects for the 1980s and beyond. Human rights quarterly, v. 8, Feb. 1986: 89-103.
"This paper seeks to critically examine Africa's record in the protection and promotion of human rights, the O.A.U.'s response to this record, and finally, the future prospects of human rights in Africa in the 1980s and beyond."

Okolie, Charles Chukwuma.
International law perspectives of the developing countries: the relationship of law and economic development to basic human rights. New York, NOK Publishers, c1978. 369 p. (NOK legal studies series)

Omond, Roger.
The Apartheid handbook. Middlesex, England, Penguin Books, 1985. 231 p.
"South Africa's system of apartheid--racial separation--is unique. Although it is the subject of worldwide discussion and concern, only the broad outlines of the policy are widely known. The Apartheid Handbook is designd to fill the gaps left by much conventional reporting with hard information on how South African society actually works from day to day . . . . The Apartheid Handbook uses specific works. Questions that might occur to anyone visiting or living in South Africa, or thinking about the country and its people, are answered in detail, giving the facts about South Africa's apartheid policy."

On the razor's edge: prospects for political stability in southern Africa. Edited by Calvin A. Woodward. Pretoria, Republic of South Africa, Africa Institute of South Africa, 1986. 209 p. (Communications of the Africa Institute, no. 46)
Partial contents.--A geo-political perspective, by Anthony Lemon.--The United States and South Africa, by Carl Noffke.--South Africa: a stabilising or destabilising influence in southern Africa? by Deon Geldenhuys.--South West Africa/Namibia--the ballot or the bullet, by Gail-Maryse Cockram.--The prospects for future stability or instability in South Africa, by G. C. Olivier.--Stability in Transkei and Ciskei, by D. A. Kotze.--Restructuring society: the case of Mozambique, by H. J. vanAswegen.--Prospects for political stability in Zimbabwe, by George Kay.--Zambia: the politics of a frontline state, by Cherry Gertzel.

Options for Nigeria's African policy in the eighties. Edited by Thomas A. Imobighe. Kuru Nigeria, National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, c1983. 13 p.

O'Reilly, A. J. F.
The U.S. private sector and African development. Africa report, v. 31, May-June 1986: 37-39.
"The H.J. Heinz Company's investment in Olivine Industries of Zimbabwe represents a model of successful private enterprise in Africa. The president of Heinz describes how its profitable partnership with the Zimbabwe government has prompted the American corporation to seek further investment opportunities in Southern Africa."

Osman, Sultan Ali.
Djibouti: the only stable state in the Horn of Africa? Horn of Africa, v. 5, no. 2, 1982: 48-55.
Surveys political and economic conditions in Djibouti and discusses Djibouti's foreign policies. Also considers the treatment of refugees in Djibouti.

O'Toole, Thomas.
The Central African Republic: the Continent's hidden heart. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1986. 174 p. (Profiles. Nations of Contemporary Africa)

Ottaway, Marina.
Drought and development in Ethiopia. Current history, v. 85, May 1986: 217-220, 234.
"In 1986, the Ethiopian government appears to have a clear economic policy, although it is more likely to lead to disaster than to development, at least in the short run. It has made significant progress in creating political institutions and in increasing its political control."

Ottaway, Marina.
Economic reform and war in Mozambique. Current history, v. 87, May 1988: 201-223.
"There will probably be a continuation of the trend toward reform of the economy, and a continued economic decline because of fighting."

Ottaway, Marina.
Post-Numeiri Sudan: one year on. Third World quarterly, v. 9, July 1987: 891-905.
"The parliamentary elections held in April 1986 heralded the return of formal democracy to the Sudan after the sixteen-year hiatus of Jafaar Numeiri's rule. One year later, it is becoming increasingly clear that democracy has not proved a panacea for the multitude of problems afflicting the country."

Out of Africa. Economist, v. 306, Jan. 30, 1988: 29-31.
Contends that "Russia's Africa policy is in tatters. Can its unluckiest clients--Mozambique, Angola and Ethiopia--escape from the Soviet model of underdevelopment?"

Owen, A. D.
The demand for platinum. Resources policy, v. 13, Sept. 1987: 175-188.
"South Africa is the Western world's major supplier, and this paper considers the action the Western world should be taking to insure against the dislocation that would arise from serious supply disruption from that source."

Pan-Africanism: new directions in strategy. Edited by W. Ofuatey-Kodjoe. Lanham, MD, University Press of America, c1986. 463 p.

Pan-Africanism reconsidered. Edited by the American Society of African Culture. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, 1976, c1962. 376 p.
Reprint of the edition published by University of California Press, Berkeley.
"Speeches, papers, and comments given at the Third Annual Conference of the American Society of African Culture, which was held in Philadelphia at the University of Pennsylvania from June 22 to June 26, 1960."

Paretzky, Raymond.
The United States arms embargo against South Africa: an analysis of the laws, regulations, and loopholes. Yale journal of international law, v. 12, winter 1987: 133-157.
The United States has maintained the South African arms embargo for the past twenty-three years. "This article offers a complete account of the laws and regulations implementing the embargo, analyzes the defects in the regulatory scheme, and recommends ways to strengthen the embargo. The first part outlines the background of the imposition of the embargo, while the next three parts examine the regulations that govern American exports to South Africa and explores the loopholes in these regulations that hinder their effectiveness."

Parfitt, Trevor. Riley, Stephen.
The international politics of African debt. Political studies, v. 35, Mar. 1987: 1-17.
Assesses the "international politics of Africa's growing external indebtedness and the pressures for policy direction it produces . . . . Looks, first, at the increasingly significant role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) within Africa . . . . Concludes by examining alternatives to IMF policy direction, including default and collective disengagement."

Parfitt, Tudor.
The Jews of Africa and Asia. London, Minority Rights Group, 1988. 15 p. (Report no. 76)
The paper deals with "the present-day Jewish communities of Asia and Africa, which are examined in more detail."

Parker, Richard B.
Appointment in Oujda. Foreign affairs, v. 63, summer 1985: 1095-1110.
Analyzes the implications of the August 1984 agreement of unity between Morrocan King Hassan II and Libyan leader Qaddafi.

Parker, Robert.
Zambia: a diversifying and promising economy. Institutional investor, v. 19, May 1985: 57-76.
Contents.--On the road to recovery.--Determination and enlightened policy: a candid interview with President Kenneth Kaunda.--Moving beyond "King Copper": the importance of diversifying.--A rational program to develop the land.--Selling peaches out of season.--Tremendous potential for tourism: thundering herds of game and "the smoke that thunders".--A strengthening economy will meet international obligations: an interview with David A. R. Phiri, Governor of the Bank of Zambia.--Tough policies, impressive results.--Zambia's embrace of foreign investors.
Special section sponsored by the Bank of Zambia.

Parpart, Jane L.
Women and the state in Africa. East Lansing, Michigan State University, c1986. 26 p. (Working paper. Women in International Development; #117)

Pascoe, William.
Angola tests the Reagan doctrine. Washington, Heritage Foundation, 1985. 11 p. (Backgrounder no. 470)
"With anti-Communist forces (UNITA) in Angola successful in holding off Soviet- and Cuban-backed forces (MPLA-PT) in that war-torn country, the time for the Reagan administration to actively support the anti-Communists could never be better."

In Southern Africa, the State Department bets against the Reagan Doctrine. Washington, Heritage Foundation, 1988. 8 p. (Backgrounder no. 633)
Argues that "nowhere in the Third World is the struggle between the Reagan Doctrine and

the Brezhnev Doctrine more intense than in southern Africa. Pro-Western freedom fighters in Angola and Mozambique have tested the Reagan Administration's commitment to aiding democratic resistance forces struggling against Soviet-backed Marxist-Leninist regimes. In both instances, and to varying degrees, some Administration officials have betrayed the Reagan Doctrine by letting the freedom fighters down."

Moscow's strategy in southern Africa: a country by country review. Washington, Heritage Foundation, 1986. 12 p. (Backgrounder no. 525)

"The Soviet drive for control in southern Africa that began in the early 1960s and reached its peak in the mid-1970s . . . once again is underway . . . . With a strategy that is the key to the entire region, Moscow long has been working for the destabilization of South Africa. The stakes for the United States are high."

Mozambique merits the Reagan Doctrine. Washington, Heritage Foundation, 1987. 12 p. (Backgrounder, no. 572)

"For the last six years, the State Department ostensibly has sought to 'wean away' the FRELIMO regime from the Soviet bloc by providing FRELIMO with political, diplomatic, and economic support . . . . Mozambique's communist rulers, however, refuse to be weaned . . . . It is thus time for the U.S. to recognize that its Mozambique policy has failed . . . . The U.S. also should demand the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Mozambique and pressure FRELIMO leaders to negotiate with RENAMO."

Our lost leverage in Pretoria. Washington times, Mar. 29, 1988: F3.

Argues that "sanctions should be abandoned. In their place, the United States must launch a positive policy for South Africa that would encourage and reward internal reform and give Pretoria a reason to remain strategically aligned with the West."

Time for action against Mengistu's Ethiopia. Washington, Heritage Foundation, 1987. 11 p. (Backgrounder no. 568)

"Unless Ethiopia's brutal Communist regime changes course, the United States should halt all aid, impose economic sanctions, and expose the regime's brutalities through a worldwide public-diplomacy campaign," contends the author.

Payer, Cheryl.

Tanzania and the World Bank. Third World quarterly, v. 5, Oct. 1983: 791-813.

"The relationship between 'socialist' Tanzania and the 'capitalist' World Bank seems at first glance to be a rather puzzling alliance. This paper will attempt to sketch the history of that relationship and to analyse the motivations of the two partners in order to give some perspective to the negotiations which are currently being conducted between them."

Payne, Richard J.

Japan's South Africa policy: political rhetoric and economic realities. African affairs, v. 86, Apr. 1987: 167-178.

"Despite the fact that Japan is South Africa's second largest trading partner and its biggest customer for strategic raw materials, particularly chromium and platinum, anti-apartheid activity in Japan is essentially nonexistent and there is little international condemnation of Japan's policies towards the white minority regime. Japan's policy of Seikei Bunri, separating politics from business, and its reluctance to include human rights considerations in its trade policies are accepted by the Japanese public."

Pazzanita, Anthony G.

Legal aspects of membership in the Organization of African Unity: the case of the Western Sahara. Case Western Reserve journal of international law, v. 17, no. 1, 1985: 123-158.

"The issue concerns the granting of membership status in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to a purportedly independent Western Sahara, represented by a political and military group claiming to speak for the inhabitants of the territory. What makes the dispute more interesting--and severe--is that portions of Western Sahara are still occupied by a neighboring state and OAU member, the Kingdom of Morocco, which has a competing claim to the entire country. The issue has on several occasions threatened to paralyze totally the OAU and quite possibly to splinter it completely along political, ideological, and even regional lines."

Peberdy, Max.

Tigray: Ethiopia's untold story. London, Relief Society of Tigray, UK Support Committee, 1985. 62 p.

Contents.--The years before.--Over the gash.--On the move.--We can do that.--Change for good.--The future.

Peking's foreign relations. Issues & studies, v. 22, Mar. 1986: whole issue (11-152 p.)
Partial contents.--An analysis of Washington-Peking security ties: gains versus risks, by Lee Deng-ker.--Peking-Moscow relations: an analysis, by Yin Ch'ing-yao.--The PRC and the Third World: rhetoric versus reality, by John F. Copper.--Peking's ideology and policies in Southern Africa, by Lin Bihjaw.

People and the tropical forest: a research report from the United States Man and the Biosphere Program. Washington, U.S. Dept. of State, for sale by the Supt. of Docs., 1987. 75 p.

Peterzell, Jay.
Angola: Reagan's covert action policy VI. First principles, v. 11, Jan.-Feb. 1986: 1-10.
"America's diplomatic, strategic and commercial interests in southern Africa now appear to be hostage to Jonas Savimbi's ambitions. Following repeal of the Clark Amendment last July, the State Department initially opposed White House plans to renew U.S. aid to UNITA, though recently the Department gave way and asked only that any such aid be provided covertly."

Pezzullo, Lawrence A.
Africa: our future partner or our continued dependent? Vital speeches of the day, v. 52, Apr. 1, 1986: 366-370.
Presents the views of the executive director of Catholic Relief Services on relief efforts and long-term development in Africa.

Pisani, Andre du.
Namibia: a new transitional government. South Africa international, v. 16, Oct. 1985: 66-73.
"The purpose of this article is to sketch the context of, and background to, the newly instituted Transitional Government in Namibia, and to reflect upon the problems and challenges facing the body."

Pogrund, Benjamin.
Falling apartheid. New republic, v. 193, Sept. 9, 1985: 11-14.
"Afrikaner-led white power has barely been tested so far. Displacing the Afrikaner minority, and getting to a non-racist, shared society, is not going to be achieved quickly. President Botha summed up Afrikaner sentiment in his speech on August 15: 'I am not prepared to lead white South Africans and other minority groups on a road to abdication and suicide . . . . We are not going to be deterred from doing what we think best, nor will we be forced into doing what we don't want to do.' Notwithstanding this bristling defense, apartheid rule is certainly in decline. But no one should count on the Afrikaners giving way without a prolonged and bloody struggle."

Poinsette, Cheryl L.
Black women under apartheid: an introduction. Harvard women's law journal, v. 8, spring 1985: 93-119.
"This Article examines the treatment of Black women under apartheid as a way of better understanding the entire apartheid system. Black women's lives provide a clear picture of the brutality of apartheid, as the statutory controls that implement the system often affect women more harshly than men."

Pollack, Maxine.
Qaddafi's designs crumble in Chad. Insight (Washington times), v. 3, Sept. 28, 1987: 31.
"For years Muammar Qaddafi has had designs on Chad, occupying as much as half of its territory at various times. But lately, Chad's outnumbered and outgunned army has met with some success and seeks to recapture disputed territory Libya has held since 1973."

Political participation under military regimes. Edited by Henry Bienen and David Morell. Beverly Hills, Calif., Sage Publications, 1976, c1975. 135 p. (Sage contemporary social science issues; 26)

Politics & government in African states, 1960-1985. Edited by Peter Duignan and Robert H. Jackson. London, Croom Helm; Stanford, Calif., Hoover Institution Press, c1986. 442 p.

Population. Bulletin of the atomic scientists, v. 42, Apr. 1986: 13-15, 17-44.
Partial contents.--World population crisis, by Paul R. Ehrlich and Anne H. Ehrlich.--The history of birth and death, by Kingsley Davis.--Demographics and conflict, by Nazli Choucri.--The African paradox of growth and development.--Migration, by Loy Bilderback.--Toward a new economic model, by Herman E. Daley.

Population growth and policies in Sub-Saharan Africa. Washington, World Bank, 1986. 102 p.
"The report provides a comprehensive picture of the magnitude and underlying causes of Africa's rapid population growth. It emphasizes that this rapid growth is neither desirable nor necessary. A strong government commitment to the legitimacy of family planning, combined with relatively modest financing of basic health and family planning programs, could tap the growing demand among Africa's peoples for the means to plan the number and spacing of their children."

Popular struggles for democracy in Africa. Edited by Peter Anyang Nyong'o. Tokyo, Japan, United Nations University; Atlantic Highlands, N.J., Zed Books, 1987. 288 p. (Studies in African political economy)

The Precarious balance: state and society in Africa. Edited by Donald Rothchild and Naomi Chazan. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1988. 357 p. (African modernization and development series)

Press, Robert M.

Kenya chisels away at curbs on presidential power. Christian Science monitor, Aug. 4, 1988: 7-8.

"Kenya appears headed down the road of more authoritarian rule. its parliament has passed a law that critics say will put too much power in the hands of President Daniel arap Moi and weaken civil rights."

Price, Robert M.

Pretoria's Southern African strategy. African affairs, v. 83, Jan. 1984: 11-32.

"The 1974 Portuguese coup d'etat and its aftermath had a profound impact on the political landscape of southern Africa. It transformed the internal politics of regional states. It affected the relations between states in the region . . . . Not surprisingly, the South Africans began to mould their foreign policy to adjust to the new regional realities . . . . These policy adjustments emerged by the early 1980s as a comprehensive strategy for southern Africa. It is the primary purpose of this article to analyze that strategy."

Southern African regional security: pax or pox Pretoria? World policy journal, v. 2, summer 1985: 533-554.

The author discusses the 1984 accords South Africa signed with Mozambique and Angola and argues that contrary to the Reagan Administration's positive assessment, "the accords have the potential for strengthening South Africa regionally and internationally, making it less, rather than more, likely to radically change its system of white supremacy."

Prinslow, Karl Edward.

Transportation as an element of foreign policy in Southern Africa or the ties that bind. Monterey, Calif., U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, 1985. 175 p.

Contents.--Review of the history of transportation in Southern Africa.-- History and formulation of South African.--Transportation as an element of foreign policy.--Conclusions.

"This thesis examines the use of transportation as a foreign policy instrument in Southern Africa. Because of its dominant position in the regional transportation network, the Republic of South Africa is the focus of this study. Transportation has been used by the states of Southern Africa as a means of gaining an advantage or leverage over their neighbors to further their own vital interests, economic and political."

Problems of Africa: opposing viewpoints. Edited by Janelle Rohr. St. Paul, Minn., Greenhaven Press, c1986. 240 p. (Opposing viewpoints series)

A Programme of action for African agriculture. Ceres, v. 19, Sept.-Oct. 1986: 13-39.

Contents.--A programme of action for African agriculture, by Edouard Saouma.--Irrigation: the absolute imperative, by Claire Brisset.--The price of great potential: paradox in Madagascar, by Daniele Blain.--Rights and realities: emerging strategies for African women, by Aminata Traore.--Why communal land tenure survives in Swaziland, by Margo Russell.--Modernizing milk production in Nigeria: who benefits? by Ann Waters-Bayer.

Public participation in development planning and management: cases from Africa and Asia. Edited by Jean-Claude Garcia-Zamor. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1985. 264 p.

Partial contents.--Popular participation in African development planning and management, by D. Gould.--Participation in national food and nutrition programs: some lessons from West Africa, by R. Ryan.--The Egyptian basic village service program: a new strategy for local government capacity building, by J. Mayfield.--A participatory approach to irrigation development in the Philippines, by F. Korten.--Rural development planning in the Yemen Arab Republic, by S. Carapico.

Puddington, Arch.

Ethiopia: the communist uses of famine. Commentary, v. 81, Apr. 1986: 30-38.

Discusses the Ethiopian government's resettlement plan during the 1984 famine. Argues that "resettlement was being put forward not because of official overzealousness or panic, but as part of a deliberate strategy having nothing to do with feeding the hungry. Rather, . . . the 'overpopulated' areas which were to supply candidates for resettlement just happened to be the very regions where opposition movements were in open rebellion."

Pullapilly, Cyriac K., ed.

Islam in the contemporary world. Notre Dame, Ind., Cross Roads Books, 1980. 420 p.

Partial contents.--Religious revivalism in Islam: past and present, by V. Danner.--Theocracy in

Islam, by B. DeVries.--The Islamic world and the West today, by C. Dawn.--The political economy of Middle Eastern oil and the Islamic revival, by K Pakravan.--The Islamic world, Israel, and the United States, by F. Tachau.--Shi'i social thought and praxis in recent Iranian history, by S. Akhavi.--Religion and atheism among Soviet Muslims, by A. Benningsen.--Islam and the struggle for Afghan national liberation, by R. Newell.--Islamic revival in Pakistan, by M. Ahmad.--Islam in African history, by R. Austen.--Islamic law and Islamic revival in Libya, by A. Mayer.--Islam in Iraq's public life, by D. Pipes.--Islam in Indonesia: challenges and opportunities, by N. Madjid.--Islam in the Philippines, by W. Yam.--Women in Islam: yesterday and today, by D. May.

Purkitt, Helen E. Dyson, James W.

The role of cognition in U.S. foreign policy toward Southern Africa. Political psychology, v. 7, Sept. 1986: 507-532.

"This study describes the cognitions or mental heuristics used by top officials of the Carter and Reagan administrations in articulating and justifying U.S. foreign policy toward Southern Africa during a 4-year period, 1979-1982."

Quenum, Comlan A. A.

Twenty years of political struggle for health. Brazzaville, Regional Office for Africa, World Health Organization, 1985. 442 p. (AFRO technical papers; no. 20)

Quinley, John C. Baker, Timothy.

Lobbying for international health: the link between good ideas and funded programs: Bread for the World and the Agency for International Development. American journal of public health, v. 76, July 1986: 793-796.

Shows that active grass roots organizing and congressional lobbying were most likely to have been the factors responsible for increased congressional appropriations for international health and African famine relief in FY 1986.

Radu, Michael.

The African National Congress: Cadres and Credo. Problems of communism, v. 36, July-Aug. 1987: 58-75.

"The African National Congress, launched as a 'nationalist' movement aimed at the political liberation of Blacks and the forging of a national consciousness out of the disparate ethnic allegiances of South Africa's majority race, has gradually evolved into a Marxist-Leninist organization. ANC President Oliver Tambo has characterized his movement's alliance with the South African Communist Party as 'a living organism that has grown out of the struggle,' and the ANC consistently aligns itself with the 'anti- capitalist' and 'anti-imperialist' positions of Moscow. A true multiracial democracy in South Africa that would include all races in a power-sharing system guaranteeing both minority rights and property rights is clearly not what the ANC envisages for South Africa."

Radu, Michael.

Ideology, parties, and foreign policy in sub-Saharan Africa. Orbis, v. 25, winter 1982: 967-992.

"The object of this essay is to re-examine the importance, trends, and implications of Marxist ideology--in its various forms--for the internal political and economic development of African states, for their foreign policy, and for Western interests in Africa."

Radu, Michael. Garfinkle, Adam.

Chad: requiem for Qaddafi? World and I, v. 3, Apr. 1988: 121-127.

"The expanded role of the relatively moderate Arab axis in the Chadian war, clearly aligned against Libya, demonstrates clearly the widening orbit of this conflict."

Ramphul, Radha Krishna.

The role of international and regional organizations in the peaceful settlement of internal disputes (with special emphasis on the organization of African unity). Georgia journal of international and comparative law, v. 13, winter 1983: 371-384.

"The O.A.U. . . . seems to qualify as a regional agency under the United Nations Charter. Its purposes and principles are compatible with those of the United Nations, and it . . . actually has played, a significant role in the peaceful settlement of disputes between countries on the African continent."

Reagan, Ronald.

Ending Apartheid in South Africa. Washington, U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, 1986. 4 p. (Current policy no. 853)

In this speech before members of the World Affairs Council and Foreign Policy Association on July 22, 1986, President Reagan details American policy toward South Africa. "This Administration is not only against broad economic sanctions and against apartheid; we are for a new South Africa, a new nation where all that has been built up over generations is not destroyed, a new society where participation in the social, cultural, and political life is open to all people . . . ."

The Reagan administration's record on human rights in 1987. Edited by Kenneth Roth. New York, Human Rights Watch; New York, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, c1987. 210 p.
"December 1987."

Reassessing the Soviet challenge in Africa. Edited by Michael Clough. Berkeley, Institute of International Studies, University of California, c1986. 105 p. (Policy papers in international affairs no. 25)
Contents.--"Introduction, by Michael Clough with Donald Jourdan.--Bipolar dependency: the People's Republic of Angola, by John Marcum.--Marxism-Leninism in Ethiopia: political impasse and economic deterioration, by Paul B. Henze.--Mozambique: the Nkomati Accord, by Lowenkopf.--Conclusion: coming to terms with radical socialism, by Michael Clough.

Redekop, Clarence G.
The Mulroney government and South Africa: constructive disengagement. Behind the headlines, v. 44, Dec. 1986: whole issue (16 p.)
"The first two years of the Mulroney government's policy towards South Africa have placed it within the best traditions of postwar Canadian foreign policy . . . . It has also been flexible and creative in its search for workable approaches to seemingly insoluble problems . . . . It may be possible for the Canadian government to play an effective and important role in promoting the cause of racial and social justice in South Africa.

Reed, David.
Can this man save Africa? Reader's digest, v. 130, May 1987: 221-222, 224-225, 227-228.
"Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan guerrilla leader who has Cuban and Soviet occupiers stalemated, may herald a democratic upsurge in black Africa."

Reed, David.
South Africa: glimmers of hope? Reader's digest, v. 131, Aug. 1987: 131-136.
"Injustice and strife continue, but a new generation seeks to end racial discrimination and to share political power."

Refugees from Mozambique: shattered land, fragile asylum. Prepared by Committee for Refugees. Washington The Committee, 1986. 31 p.
"This paper briefly discusses the conflict that is currently causing large population displacements from and within Mozambique, summarizes the status of Mozambican refugees in their respective countries of asylum, and offers recommendations to reduce the suffering these refugees are experiencing. It views their displacement within the historical context of events that have periodically impelled Mozambicans to seek safety in neighboring countries."
At head of title: Issue paper

Regional security in southern Africa. Survival, v. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1988: 3-58.
Papers from a conference in Harare in June 1987 jointly sponsored by the Dept. of Political and Administrative Studies of the University of Zimbabwe and the IISS.
Contents.--Angola, by John A. Marcum.--Mozambique, by Allen Isaacman.--Zimbabwe, by Hasu H. Patel.
All of South Africa's neighbors are politically fragile, economically vulnerable and weak--thus susceptible to destabilization policy of preventive strikes, support for anti-government guerrillas and economic strangulation.

Reid, Nelson. Lowe, Gary.
Ethnic utopianism and market reality in South Africa. Cato journal, v. 6, winter 1987: 869-888.
"This paper explores the nature and force of the Afrikaner nationalist movement that has been the source of the utopian vision of apartheid. This vision is the fundamental source of the disjuncture of economic and social reality that separate development requires."

Relly, Gavin.
Towards a non-racial democracy in South Africa. The Hague, Netherlands, Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, 1987. 12 p.
"Conflict in South Africa is capable of non-racial democratic resolution . . . . Western policies towards South Africa have been short range, based on false analogies and strategically self-contradictory . . . . Significant untried avenues exist for constructive Western interaction with South Africa."

Remnek, Richard B.
Soviet military interests in Africa. Orbis, v. 28, spring 1984: 123-143.
Focuses on Soviet strategic military interests in and around Africa, and how its resources, territory and surrounding waters, may play in Soviet strategy for a major war.

Revolution in Southern Africa. San Francisco, Synthesis Publications, c1983. 183 p. (Contemporary Marxism, no. 7, fall)
Partial contents.--Toward a sociology of national liberation from colonialism: Cabral's legacy, by B. Magubane.--FRELIMO and socialism in Mozambique, by A. Nwafor.--African anthropology

and history in the light of the history of FRELIMO, by J. Depelchin.--Toward economic liberation: Zimbabwe in Southern Africa regional development, by C. Thompson.--Capital, labor, and skills in the context of the political economy of Zimbabwe, by I. Mandaza.--Cuba in Africa and Africa in Cuba, by R. Ralston.--Struggles for political power and class contradictions in Kenya, by P. Nyong'o.--African return migration: past, present, and future, by J. Gregory and V. Piche.

Riddell, J. Barry.
Internal and external forces acting upon disparities in Sierra Leone. Journal of modern African studies, v. 23, Sept. 1985: 389-406.
"This article investigates the experience of Sierra Leone since independence in 1961. It indicates that the global forces identified by the dependency paradigm do establish a context within which internal forces operate."

Ridler, Neil B.
Comparative advantage as a development model: the Ivory Coast. Journal of modern African studies, v. 23, Sept. 1985: 407-417.
"The Ivory Coast was lauded as a development 'success' for 20 years after independence in 1960. In fact, the 1978 World Bank report on the Ivory Coast was sub-titled 'the challenge of success.' Six years after the publication of this economic study, the so-called 'miracle' looked more like a mirage."

Riva, Joseph P., Jr.
Petroleum in North Africa. Congressional Research Service review, v. 6, Feb. 1985: 7-9, 23-24.
Describes North Africa's considerable petroleum resources, discussing the oil status of Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, and Algeria. "The continuing war between Iran and Iraq in the Persian Gulf has given the North African and Mediterranean region a greater strategic role in world oil affairs."

Roberts, Hugh.
Thirty years after the revolution: Algeria. Africa report, v. 29, Nov.-Dec. 1984: 4-9.
"Since the revolution, the Algerian leadership has demonstrated the ability to adapt to changing economic and political realities while remaining faithful to the ideals for which the war of liberation was fought."

Robineault, Brigitte.
Polisario and Western Sahara. International perspectives, v. 17, Mar.-Apr. 1988: 14-16.
"For the past thirteen years, North Africa has known a protracted guerrilla war between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front of Western Sahara (the Sahraouis) . . . . Examines the context in which Sahraoui nationalism arose as well as the origins, nature and raison d'etre of the nationalist movement."

Robinson, M. A. Lawson, Rowena.
Some reflections on aid to fisheries in West Africa. Marine policy, v. 10, Apr. 1986: 101-110.
This article considers reasons for the rather disappointing results of projects to aid the growth and development of fisheries in West Africa and suggests possible improvements.

Robinson, Warren C. Yamazaki, Fumiko.
Agriculture, population, and economic planning in Ethiopia, 1953-1980. Journal of developing areas, v. 20, Apr. 1986: 327-338.
"Examines governmental efforts at agricultural planning during this period compared to the actual experience of the country. Concludes that the dominant forces governing the changes that occurred in this period were accelerated population growth and declining availability of arable land, which combined to push a fragile traditional ecosystem to the brink of disaster . . . . The sweeping structural changes introduced by the new regime since 1974 seem to have had mainly adverse effects and to have decreased both productivity and yields."

Roherty, James M.
Beyond Limpopo and Zambezi: South Africa's strategic horizons. South Africa international, v. 14, July 1983: 320-339.
The paper examines "an emerging 'contemporary school' of strategy in South Africa, an enterprise committed to placing the Republic in leadership positions both with respect to the continent of Africa and the Southern Hemisphere."

Rosen, Stacey. Shapouri, Shahla.
The U.S. trade balance with Africa and the Middle East. World agriculture, June 1986: 40-43.
"The U.S. trade balance with this region has changed substantially during the last 15 years--ranging from a surplus of $1 billion to a deficit of more than $30 billion. Currently, the United States has around a $3--billion trade deficit with this region."

Roth, Toby.
Time to act against Ethiopian holocaust. Conservative digest, v. 13, Apr. 1987: 85-88.
"The ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade calls for sanctions against the most brutal of Soviet satellites in Africa."

Rowell, Trevor.
The scramble for Africa. London, B.T. Batsford, 1986. 72 p. (Living through history)
Reviews the period 1870-1914.

Rubens, Monique.
Africa and the U.S. at odds. Africa report, v. 29, Mar.-Apr. 1984: 54-56.
"Lack of policy planning to support its strategic aims, a tendency to shore up selected African allies with military rather than economic aid, and a concentration on the Namibian morass while missing opportunities to develop relationships elsewhere on the continent appear to be the hallmarks of this U.S. administration's Africa policies. At the UN, America's perceived support for South Africa and seeming disregard for African economic and political concerns has reinforced the perception of the United States as, at best, an aloof, uncomprehending superpower."

Ruiz, Hiram A.
Beyond the headlines: refugees in the Horn of Africa. Washington, American Council for Nationalities Service, c1988. 44 p. (U.S. Committee for Refugees. Issue paper)

Rupert, James.
Tunisia: testing America's Third World diplomacy. World policy journal, v. 4, winter 1986-87: 137-157.
Tunisia's economic stagnation and political sclerosis of Bourguiba's rule raise a possibility of a military or radical fundamentalist regime in the future.

Rusher, William A.
A short course on South Africa. New York, Communications Distribution, 1987. 38 p.
"A short and dependable description of that fascinating country, stressing its ethnic variety and consequent political problems."

Sa Machado, Victor de.
Healing old wounds. Africa report, v. 31, Jan.-Feb. 1986: 81-83.
"While the decolonization process which ended with the independence of Portugal's five colonies in Africa was a particularly difficult and bloody one, a decade later, relations have reached a more cooperative level based on shared political and economic interests."

Sadik, Nafis.
The population crunch. Africa report, v. 33, July-Aug. 1988: 26-28.
"The executive director of the United Nations Population Fund warns that if current trends in Africa's population growth continue, the continent's development efforts will be overwhelmed, threatening the very basis--the environment--upon which economic growth depends."

Saint-Veran, Robert.
Djibouti, pawn of the Horn of Africa. An abridged translation by Robert Tholomier. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1981. 163 p.
Abridged translation of an exhaustive study: Djibouti avec les Afars et les Issas.
"Analyses the past, present and probable future role of Djibouti in the struggle between Ethiopia and Somalia--and indirectly between the great powers--for control of an area that has close ties with the Arabian peninsula, commands the entrance to the Red Sea, and therefore is crucial for the supply of petroleum to Western Europe."

Salem, Norma.
Islam and the politics of identity in Tunisia. Journal of Arab affairs, v. 5, fall 1986: 194-216.
The author focuses "on the speeches and essays of particular Arab political leaders in order to demonstrate the interplay of Islamic symbols in political mobilization and legitimation."

Samatar, Ahmed I.
Somalia impasse: state power and dissent politics. Third World quarterly, v. 9, July 1987: 871-890.
"The prevailing order which came into place in 1969, with the coming to power of Siyaad Barre, is infirm and has lost meaning, and no credible alternatives are discernible on the horizon." Reviews the political economy in the 1980s and the appearance of political dissent.

Sandbrook, Richard.
Hobbled Leviathans: constraints on state formation in Africa. International journal, v. 41, autumn 1986: 707-733.
Responding to a speech by former World Bank President Robert McNamara, this article discusses the need for political reform in Africa.

Satin, Morton.
Bread without wheat. New scientist, v. 118, Apr. 28, 1988: 56-59.
When people in developing countries abandon staple foods like sorghum and millet for white bread made from imported wheat, their national economies may become disturbed. This article describes a FAO project which is investigating novel ways to make bread from cassava, sorghum, and other local starch foods.

Savimbi, Jonas.
The war against Soviet colonialism: the strategy and tactics of anti-communist resistance. Policy review, no. 35, winter 1986: 18-24.
Founder and president of UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, discusses his strategy and the goals of UNITA.

Schatzberg, Michael G.
Two faces of Kenya: the researcher and the State. African studies review, v. 29, Dec. 1986: 1-15.
The author discusses the events that led to his expulsion from Kenya where he was doing political research. Argues that his experience reflects three threads often present in Third World countries: the politicization of the security services; the tendency to rely on administrative decisions to curtail basic freedom; and the tendency for legal systems to become subservient to the state's more overtly political sectors.

Schilling, Walter.
South Africa as a problem of Western security. Aussenpolitik, v. 32, no. 4, 1981: 393-402.
Contends "that the loss of South Africa's raw materials would plunge the West into an extremely serious crisis even without a direct military threat from the East, while Soviet control of South Africa might also seriously hamper energy supplies from the Middle East." Insists that the West should back reform in the Republic of South Africa.

Schissel, Howard.
The lusophone oil boom. Africa report, v. 31, Jan.-Feb. 1986: 24-27.
"Despite the soft world market for petroleum and an economy burdened by war-time expenditures, Angola has surged ahead of Gabon to become sub-Saharan Africa's second largest oil producers . . . . Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau are likewise poised to enter the African oil producers' league."

Schlegel, John P.
Federalism and Canadian foreign policy. Round Table, no. 282, Apr. 1981: 179-192.
Examines Canadian policy toward 1) the Nigerian Civil War, 2) French-speaking states in Africa, and 3) the European Economic Community, to illustrate the way in which concerns with federalism affect Canadian foreign policy.

Schulz, Donald E.
The strategy of conflict and the politics of counterproductivity. Orbis, v. 25, fall 1981: 679-713.
Reviews U.S.-Cuban relations. Contends that a strategy of conflict would have negative ramifications. Considers U.S. and Cuban policies in Africa and Central America, and suggests alternative U.S. policies.

Schumacher, Edward.
The United States and Libya. Foreign affairs, v. 65, winter 1986-87: 329-348.
"If the ouster of Qaddafi has not been the Administration's avowed goal, it clearly has become a virtual obsession . . . . At the core of the Administration's pressure on Qaddafi is a belief that, by dealing with him, the United States will lead the Western world in dealing a fatal blow to the promoters of international terrorism."

Schurink, Ronald H.
South Africa: candidate for sophisticated handling. International journal on world peace, v. 5, Jan.-Mar. 1988: 13-23.
"This essay expresses the belief that the West is failing to use effective persuasion on the ruling Afrikaners in South Africa to dismantle apartheid."

Scott, Earl P.
Lusaka's informal sector in national economic development. Journal of developing areas, v. 20, Oct. 1985: 71-100.
"The article is divided into five parts. After a brief background on urbanization and population growth and market development in Zambia, three broad reform policies of social collectivism, nationalization of food distribution, and economic egalitarianism are discussed . . . . The purpose is twofold: to clarify government reform policies toward markets . . . and to evaluate the response of marketeers to government's dual-intentioned reforms."

The Search for peace and unity in the Sudan. Edited by Francis Mading Deng and Prosser Gifford. Washington, Wilson Center Press, c1987. 183 p.

Contents.--History.--Social and economic perspectives.--Identity, language, and religion.--External factors.--Prospects for a constitutional settlement.

Segal, Aaron.

The United States and South Africa: human investment. Issue: a journal of opinion (Africa), v. 16, no. 1, 1987: 24-29.

"Any college, university or other U.S. organization which divested its shares in American firms with subsidiaries in South Africa would be asked to set aside a sum for human investment in South Africa."

Seiler, John.

Constructive engagement in South Africa: a viable U.S. policy. SAIS review, winter 1981: 161-168.

The author discusses U.S. policy options in Southern Africa. Regarding the Republic of South Africa, he recommends a policy of constructive engagement which "acknowledges the diversity of South African society in its approach toward political structure. It recognizes the need for massive economic and social development--to which U.S. business could contribute--in black towns and rural areas. It takes as a useful lever the self-interest of most whites and most blacks in tacit mutual accommodation aimed at family and communal survival and development as against the abstract demands of either Afrikaner nationalism or black nationalism. Finally, it acknowledges the limits of U.S. influence on changes within the Republic."

Seiler, John.

Policy options in Namibia. Africa report, v. 29, Mar.-Apr. 1984: 61-63.

"Helping Namibians through both UN and bilateral channels to meet some immediate development needs does not mean putting off a continued commitment to Namibian independence based on internationally supervised elections. Those elections are not imminent, but aid to Namibian blacks can only help to engender a social atmosphere in which black pressure for greater participation--with these elections as one important manifestation--will grow rapidly."

Seiple, Robert A.

Ethiopia need not starve again: prescription for action can help us overcome defeatism among donors. Los Angeles times, Feb. 17, 1988: 7.

Contends that "both the Ethiopian government and its opposition groups must adhere to a joint plan for the safe passage of food aid to affected people in the northern provinces of Tigre and Eritrea. There is no excuse for the destruction of food convoys and the use of innocent people as political pawns."

Selassie, Bereket Habte.

The American dilemma on the Horn. Journal of modern African studies, v. 22, June 1984: 249-272.

A review of U.S. policy options in the Horn of Africa. "The crisis in the Horn . . . reflects two interrelated historical processes: (1) a continuing 'crisis of empire' within the borders of Ethiopia . . . (2) the persistence of unresolved national and social questions . . . in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya."

Sender, John.

The development of capitalism in Africa, by John Sender and Sheila Smith. London; New York, Methuen, 1986. 177 p.

Serrill, Michael S.

In the grip of the scourge. Time, v. 129, Feb. 16, 1987: 58-59.

Tabulates that AIDS has reached pandemic proportions in Africa. In Africa the disease primarily affects heterosexuals in equal numbers. Countries most affected by AIDS include Zaire, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Zambia.

Shao, John.

Politics and the food production crisis in Tanzania. Issue: a journal of opinion (Africa), v. 14, 1985: 10-24.

"The economic crisis in Tanzania, which has lingered on with little let up and with increasing intensity during the past ten years, is at bottom a crisis in agricultural production, both the production of food crops for internal consumption and of export crops for the country's foreign exchange earnings."

Shapouri, Shahla. McKaig, Nancy.

Economic response to devaluation in selected developing countries. Washington, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1987. 24 p. (ERS staff report no. AGES870921)

"This study of economic performance of 16 developing countries showed that adjustments in currency exchange rate policy improved their balance of payments . . . . The sharp decline in imports reduced domestic productivity so that the record of economic performance showed slower income growth in more than half of the countries. The predevaluation rates of inflation continued, or in some countries increased, because of slow income growth and higher prices of traded commodities."

Shapouri, Shahla. Dommen, Arthur J. Rosen, Stacey.
Food aid and the African food crisis. Washington, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1986. 104 p. (Foreign agricultural economic report no. 221)
Reports that, if trends continue, 9 of 11 low- and medium-income Sub-Saharan African countries studied may face growing food supply problems. Recurrent emergencies may raise food aid in 1990 5-8 times annual receipts in 1981-83. "Improved policies and increased foreign exchange earnings could help about half of the study countries satisfy their consumption needs from domestic production."

Shaw, Malcolm.
International law and intervention in Africa. International relations, v. 8, Nov. 1985: 341-367.
"In post-independence situations, the relatively newly established doctrine of self-determination, taken together with the traditional rules of international law relating to intervention, would seem to have produced a presumption in favour of the established government. Such a government may, in certain circumstances, seek and receive outside aid, even including military equipment and foreign troops."

Shaw, Timothy M.
Africa after this famine. International perspectives, May-June 1985: 6-10.
"The theme throughout is the need to move beyond relief and rehabilitation to (re)development of a self-reliant and self-sustaining variety, for Ethiopia in particular and Africa in general."

Shearman, Peter.
Soviet foreign policy in Africa and Latin America: a comparative case study. Millennium, v. 15, winter 1986: 339-365.
"Following a brief outline of Soviet thinking on the role of the lesser developed countries in the world revolutionary process, an examination is made of Soviet political, economic and military activity in Africa and Latin America from the 1950s through to the 1980s."

Shepard, Robert B.
South Africa: the case for disengagement. National interest, no. 2, winter 1986: 46-62.
"The debate in this country over South Africa is one that pits the Reagan administration and supporters of its policy of 'constructive engagement' against critics who urge that the United States ought to promote change in South Africa through the imposition of economic sanctions."

Shepherd, Jack.
Ethiopia: the use of food as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy. Issue: a journal of opinion (Africa), v. 14, 1985: 4-9.
"How has this instrument of foreign policy been recently employed by the United States in Africa? Specifically, what role has food aid played as a foreign policy instrument in Ethiopia?"

Poised on the brink. Atlantic monthly, v. 260, July 1987: 26-31.
In Zimbabwe, "Africa's best example of transition to black rule faces economic woes and political restlessness."

The politics of food aid. Africa report, v. 30, Mar.-Apr. 1985: 51-54.
"The Reagan administration has been accused of politicizing humanitarian assistance to drought and famine-ravaged Ethiopia. The U.S. in turn has blamed the Addis government for placing its own internal political considerations before the needs of its people. Will Ethiopia become a tragic example of the use of food as a political weapon?"

When foreign aid fails. Atlantic monthly, v. 255, Apr. 1985: 41-46.
Asserts that "twenty years of Western assistance have done little to help, and much to harm, the Africans' ability to feed themselves." Reviews some major food and agriculture projects including Mother-Child Health and Food for Work. Discusses interplay between long-term development and short-term food aid in Africa and reviews Reagan policies toward foreign aid.

Sheth, V. S.
Eritrean struggle for independence: internal and external dimensions. International studies, v. 24, no. 1, 1987: 53-64.
"The demand for Eritrean independence began soon after the end of the Second World War and acquired the dimensions of a liberation struggle by 1962. This article attempts to trace the genesis of the demand in three time periods--(1) 1946-62, (2) 1963-74, and (3) 1975 onwards--and to analyse its domestic and international dimensions."

Shields, Todd J.
Ethiopia: the war on relief. Africa report, v. 33, July-Aug. 1988: 17-22.
"The recent escalation in the conflict between government forces and rebels in Eritrea and Tigre has put Western-led relief efforts on hold, potentially endangering millions of lives. This special report . . . analyzes how the war in the north has affected the supply of drought relief and talks with Berhanu Jembere, head of the Ethiopian government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission . . . . Also looks at an unique international effort in emergency assistance and examines the region's latest refugee flow--from war-ravaged southern Sudan."

Shipley, Carl.
Namibia's military, economic and political importance to the U.S. Lincoln review, v. 4, fall 1983: 29-37.
"Namibia (South West Africa) has become a major battleground in the East-West struggle to turn back Soviet empire expansionism in southern Africa."

Shoumatoff, Alex.
Look at that Madagascar. New Yorker, v. 64, Mar. 7, 1988: 62-63, 66-83.
"Today, Madagascar is on the brink of environmental catastrophe. After centuries of deforestation, the island is self-destructing . . . . It is one of the truly unexplored areas of the world." The author describes encounters with the severely endangered lemurs.

Shreeve, Gavin.
Political tensions cloud Arab-African co-operation. Middle East economic digest, v. 26, June 1982: 24-27.
"African countries, faced with rising oil bills and balance of payments difficulties, have turned increasingly to the Middle East for project aid and budgetary support, and aid to Africa now amounts to 2.7 per cent of total Arab GNP. However, tension has arisen following Zaire's resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel. The move reflects disenchantment among black African states that political support for Arab objectives has not been reciprocated fully in the flow of aid, which is seen as benefiting middle-income rather than poor countries."

Shultz, George P.
Southern Africa: hopes for the future. Africa report, v. 32, Jan.-Feb. 1987: 15-19.
"In an address before the International Management and Development Institute in December, the American Secretary of State outlines the Reagan administration's new southern Africa policy initiatives."

Sidler, Peter.
Angola, Namibia and their guerrillas. Swiss review of world affairs, v. 34, Jan. 1985: 8-11.
Profiles UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi and discusses that organization. Discusses UNITA's relationship with South Africa and other neighbors.

Simon, Alan.
Rhodesian immigrants in South Africa: government, media and a lesson for South Africa. African affairs, v. 87, Jan. 1988: 53-68.
"This article presents the views and attitudes of a sample of whites who emigrated to South Africa after Zimbabwe obtained its independence in 1980. The vast majority of these immigrants were unable to accept the changes, racial integration and consequent loss of white privileges in the new Zimbabwe . . . . Unable to come to terms with life under a black government, approximately 40,000 settled in South Africa."

Simon, David.
Decolonisation and local government in Namibia: the neo-apartheid plan, 1977-83. Journal of modern African studies, v. 23, Sept. 1985: 507-526.
"South Africa's prolonged efforts to incorporate Namibia were thrown into reverse by the Portuguese coup of April 1974 . . . . This article focuses on an important but little known aspect of this process--the evolution of plans at municipal level to entrench urban apartheid under a facade of change."

Sincere, Richard E., Jr.
The politics of sentiment: churches and foreign investment in South Africa. Washington, Ethics and Public Policy Center, 1984 c1987 164 p.

Singh, K. R.
Egyptian non-alignment. International studies (New Delhi) v. 20, Jan.-June 1981: 315-336.
Considers the effects of regime legitimacy, economic development, ideological framework, and national security on Egyptian foreign policy, and analyzes Egypt's non-aligned policy, in light of these variables.

Sithole, Masipula.

Black Americans and United States policy towards Africa. African affairs, v. 85, July 1986: 325-350.

"The analysis will show some of the salient factors that may either facilitate or hinder the potential for black Americans to make a significant impact on US Africa policy."

Prospects for change in South Africa: lessons from Rhodesia. Issue: a journal of opinion (Africa), v. 15, 1987: 30-34.

"Some thoughts on the prospects for positive change in the Republic of South Africa since the problem of instability in the region seems strongly linked to the attitude of South Africa, either towards its neighbors or its internal relations."

Slesser, Malcolm.

Net energy as an energy planning tool. Energy policy, v. 15, June 1987: 228-238.

Offers a model of an entire economy in net energy terms. "This process, which has been carried out for national carrying capacity studies through the development of the ECCO (Enhancement of Carrying Capacity Options) model, offers a means of energy planning without recourse to optimization or assumptions as to future energy prices." Applies this model to Kenya.

Smiley, Xan.

A Black South Africa? Economist, v. 298, Feb. 1, 1986: 33-40.

"'End apartheid.' So say the vast bulk of South Africans, including quite a lot of white ones, plus just about the whole of the rest of the world . . . . South Africa's rulers say that apartheid is already 'dead.' The world does not believe them. Who is right? What precisely, does the word mean?"

Zimbabwe, Southern Africa and the rise of Robert Mugabe. Foreign affairs, v. 58, summer 1980: 1060-1083.

"The regional effect of Mugabe's victory will be profound, not just in its repercussions within South Africa, but also in the debate on political and economic development in neighboring black Africa."

Smith, Wayne S.

A trap in Angola. Foreign policy, no. 62, spring 1986: 61-74.

Contends that "the U.S. foreign-policy community seems to have learned nothing from the egregious errors of 1975. Today, as then, diplomacy offers the best way out, yet many seem as determined now as then to eschew diplomacy in favor of new covert operations in partnership with the South Africans. The result in 1975 was the introduction of 30,000 Cuban soldiers into Angola. The result in 1986 will be to assure their continued stay."

Smock, David R.

Soviet designs in Africa, by David R. Smock and Norman N. Miller. Hanover, N.H., American Universities Field Staff, 1980. 17 p. (Reports - American Universities Field Staff; 1980, no. 17, Africa 0161-0724)

"In this two-author Report, David R. Smock examines Soviet activity and evaluates its impact on African states over the past two decades. Norman N. Miller analyzes East African reactions to recent events in Iran and Afghanistan and speculates on U.S. and other Western nations' policy options."

Contents.--The Soviets in Africa historical perspective, 1960-1980, by D. Smock.--East African perspectives U.S. policy alternatives, by N. Miller.

South Africa and critical material; a report prepared for the Subcommittee on Transportation, Aviation and Materials, Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representative, March 1986. Washington, U.S. Dept. of Interior, 1986. 68 p.

Partial contents.--The criticality of the 6 key materials.--South Africa as a supplier of critical and strategic materials.--Analysis of the 6 key materials (Chromium, Manganese, Platinum, Cobalt, Gold, Vanadium).

South Africa and the United States. [New York] Foreign Policy Association [1985] 12 p.

"Discusses U.S. policy options, including 'constructive engagement'; South Africa's domestic reforms, such as the tricameral Parliament and the repeal of some apartheid statutes; and South Africa's relations with its neighbors, especially Namibia and Angola."

South Africa: apartheid and divestiture. Edited by Steven Anzovin. New York, H.W. Wilson, 1987. 222 p. (Reference shelf, v. 59, no. 1)

Contents.--Africans and Afrikaners.--Violence in the townships.--A peaceful future?--South Africa and the United States.

South Africa: lawyers' perspectives--symposium. Human rights quarterly, v. 8, Aug. 1986: 401-539.
Contents.--Seminar: The legal aspects of apartheid.--Legal consequences for States of the illegality of apartheid, by Goler Teal Butcher.--International law, human rights, and Namibian independence, by Gay L. McDougall.--Law, politics, and treason in South Africa, by Mary Rayner.--Panel: the Langa shootings.--Editor's introduction.--A short background to the shooting incident in Langa township, Uitenhage.--The Langa shootings and the Kannemeyer Commission of Enquiry, by Nicholas Haysom.--Nothing really gets better: twenty-five years between Sharpeville and Uitenhage, by Chris Nicholson.--Divestment.--Strategies for divestment from United States companies and financial institutions doing business with or in South Africa, by Mary C. Gosiger.

South Africa. People, v. 15, no. 2, suppl., 1988: 3-28.
Contents.--Development must go hand in hand with political change, by Colin Legum.--Mozambique: the struggle for health continues, by Nancy Fee.--Angolan women: fighting for health and equality, by Nancy Fee.--Botswana: reaching out to a scattered population, by Celia Curtis.--Pioneering spirit in beleaguered Lesotho, by Celia Curtis.--Harsh times for Madagascar's growing numbers, by Michael Griffin.--Malawi: meeting a backlog of demand, by Lucy Gilson.--Zambia acts for health, by Sam Kamphodza.

South Africa into the 1980s. Edited by Richard E. Bissell and Chester A. Crocker. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1979. 254 p. (Westview special studies on Africa)

South Africa. Progressive, v. 49, Feb. 1985: 18, 20-24.
Contents.--The cyclone is coming: Black resistance to apartheid is gathering force, by J. Davis.--Tales of apartheid: South Africa's information ministry tries . . . to shield vesting reporters from the facts of life, by W. Steif.

South Africa: sanctions and beyond; cover story. Africa, no. 181, Sept. 1986: 8-12, 14.
Examines such issues as the role of Great Britain and the Commonwealth, economic and trade issues, and concerns raised by the Black majority. Considers the example of Rhodesia.

South Africa under Botha. Foreign policy, no. 38, spring 1980: 126-167.
Contents.--How deep a change? by R. Rotberg.--The press of business, by D. Myers, III and D. Liff.--Investments in tokenism, by R. Robinson.

The South African society: realities and future prospects. Pretoria, Human Sciences Research Council, 1985. 182 p.
"This report is the end product of an investigation into human relations--a matter that has become increasingly topical on a national level in South Africa. The investigation was undertaken over a period of more than four years and researchers from all parts of the country participated in it on a partnership basis. The researchers represented 15 universities, the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and several other organizations."

Southall, Roger.
Botswana as a host country for refugees. Journal of common wealth and comparative politics, v. 22, July 1984: 151-179.
The article examines "how Botswana's response to the refugee influx affects the delicate matter of its relations with neighbouring territories. ... Does Botswana's creditable human rights' record and its merit as one of Africa's least repressive states imply a 'political culture' that is more responsive to refugees than is likely to be found in more authoritarian states? . . . The present article is to address this issue directly by examining the Botswana case by reference to four separate, . . . aspects of the refugee issue."

Southern Africa: refugees, returnees and displaced persons conference, Oslo, 22-24 August 1988. Refugees, no. 55, July-Aug. 1988: whole issue (46 p.)
Partial contents.--The scatterlings of Southern Africa.--Angola; precarious security for displaced people.--Namibian refugees in Angola and Zambia await return.--Botswana; Zimbabwean refugees: model repatriation in sight.--Lesotho; working for a better future.--Malawi; stretched to the limit.--Mozambique; destabilization: the human cost.--South Africa; churches minister to Mozambicans.--Interview: Emilio Castro, Secretary-General, World Council of Churches.--NGO forum.--Interview.--Swaziland; running out of space.--Tanzania; a future in Ruvuma.--Zambia; children in trauma.--Zimbabwe; four crowded camps.

Southern Africa: can it develop despite South Africa? Washington, Overseas Development Council, 1987. 11 p. (Policy focus, no. 2)
"The twelve countries of Southern Africa face political crisis and economic breakdown. Behind many of the region's difficulties lie the Republic of South Africa's efforts to destabilize its neighbors."

Soviet and Chinese aid to African nations. Edited by Warren Weinstein and Thomas H. Henriksen. New York, Praeger, 1980. 184 p.

The Soviet impact in Africa. Edited by R. Craig Nation and Mark V. Kauppi. Lexington, Mass, Lexington Books, c1984. 275 p.

Special report of the Director-General on the application of the declaration concerning the policy of apartheid in South Africa. Geneva, International Labour Office, 1988. 206 p. (International Labour Conference 75th session 1988)

Contents.--Recent developments in labour and social matters in South Africa and Namibia.--Information supplied by governments and employers' and workers' organisations on action taken against apartheid.--International action against apartheid.

Spence, J. E.

South Africa: reform versus reaction. World today, v. 37, Dec. 1981: 461-468.

An attempt to show "the connection between the constraints of domestic policy as these operate on the Botha government following the April 1981 election and the exigencies of international politics as these affect policy towards Namibia."

Spiro, Peter J.

Better now than never: economic and social reforms in South Africa. Washington, Cato Institute, 1987. 23 p. (Policy analysis, no. 81)

"Deregulating the South African economy and guaranteeing private property rights to blacks would help South African blacks now and ease the transition to majority rule," writes the author.

Stamp, Patricia.

Local government in Kenya: ideology and political practice, 1895-1974. African studies review, v. 29, Dec. 1986: 17-42.

Explores "the ideologies and political practices which illuminate the structure of local government in Kenya, and which in turn are rendered intelligible by that structure." Concludes that, because the ideology of local democracy and local representation was espoused by all, the underlying contradictions were obscured. "Central government officials paid lip service to the principles of local government, while whittling away at its autonomy and power in the name of those principles."

State and class in Africa. Edited by Nelson Kasfir. London; Totowa, N.J., Cass and Co., c1984. 125 p.

"First apppeared in a special issue on 'State and class in Africa' of the Journal of Commonwealth and comparative politics, vol. XXI, no. 3"

State of the world, 1988: a Worldwatch Institute report on progress toward a sustainable society. Edited by Lester R. Brown. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., c1988. 237 p.

Stephens, Thomas W.

After the famine: food aid policy and management issues in sub-Saharan Africa. Food policy, v. 11, Aug. 1986: 193-196.

Discusses the roles and relevance of food aid to Africa's food and development problems and points out that food aid must be managed as an economic resource. Observes that although most non-food-aid donor agencies still do not treat food aid as a valid economic resource, food aid must be integrated into the development process.

Stevens, Richard P.

Lesotho, Botswana, & Swaziland; the former High Commission territories in Southern Africa. New York, Praeger, 1967. (Praeger library of African affairs) 264 p.

Stiles, Daniel. Brennan, Ross.

The food crisis and environmental conservation in Africa. Food policy, v. 11, Nov. 1986: 298-310.

"In spite of good rains in 1985, much of Africa is still dependent on food aid and millions of people remain displaced from their homes." The authors find the main causes of insufficient food production are related to land degradation and high population growth rates. They call for policy makers to develop an anti-desertification program, and to analyze land condition from an economic perspective.

Strategic dimensions of economic behavior. Edited by Gordon H. McCormick and Richard E. Bissell. New York, Praeger, 1984. (Foreign policy issues)

Strategic materials: technologies to reduce U.S. import vulnerability. Washington, O.T.A., 1985. 56 p.

"OTA-ITE-249"

"This study assesses the technical alternatives to continued reliance on southern Africa and the U.S.S.R. for strategic metals. Promising opportunities for domestie and diversified foreign production and for conservation and substitution are identified for each metal. Technical, economic, and institutional barriers to the implementation of the alternatives are reviewed and governmental options to overcome those barriers are identified and analyzed."

Strategic survey, 1985-1986. London, International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1986. 238 p.
Contents.--New factors in security.--Arms control.--The superpowers.-- Europe.--The Middle East and the Gulf.--South and South-West Asia.--East- Asia.--Africa.--Latin America.--Chronologies: 1985.

Strategies for African development. Berkeley, University of California Press, c1986. 603 p.
Partial contents.--Africa's colonial legacy, by Crawford Young.--African social structure and economic development, by Goran Hyden.--Governance and economic management, by Benno J. Ndulu.--Guarding Africa's renewable resources, by Lloyd Timberlake--Population and health: Africa's most basic resource and development problem, by Fred T. Sai.--Governmental strategies for agricultural development, by Bruce F. Johnston.--Strategic issues in combating hunger and poverty in Africa, by Carl K. Eicher.--Can Africa industrialize? by A. M. Hawkins.--African education: problems in a high-growth sector, by David Court and Kabiru Kinyanjui.--Women's role in development, by Jane I. Guyer.--Africa's debt: structural adjustment with stability by Chandra S. Hardy.--Africa's trade and the world economy, by Stephen R. Lewis, Jr.--Foreign aid in Africa: here's the answer--is it relevant to the question? by Robert J. Berg.

Strategy for Peace, U.S. Foreign Policy Conference (28th : 1987 : Warrenton, Va.) Indochina options, multilateral factors, African challenge, and new Soviet foreign policy. Muscatine, Iowa Stanley Foundation, 1987. 59 p.

Studies in power and class in Africa. Edited by Irving Leonard Markovitz. New York, Oxford University Press, 1987. 400 p.

Stultz, Newell M.
Foreign pressures on South Africa. Hanover, N.H., American Universities Field Staff, 1981. 11 p. (American Universities Field Staff. Fieldstaff reports, 1981/no. 5 Africa)
"In practice, it is hard to find many examples of effective contemporary pressures on South Africa. This Report assesses the feasibility and probable impact of various levels of economic sanctions, embargo, and armed intervention." Discusses the axioms and maxims concerning democratization of South Africa suggested by British Africanist Philip Mason.

Su, Chi.
Moscow's ideology and policy in Southern Africa. Issues & studies, v. 22, Feb. 1986: 99-110.
"The Soviets have made significant inroads in Southern Africa, but have also shown some restraint in their advance. In general, the Soviet policy-makers, though still single-minded, appear to be more sophisticated in their analysis of the situation and more flexible in pursuit of their expansionist goals."

Suarez, Rafael, Jr.
The making of Lesotho. Worldview, v. 26, Oct. 1983: 8-11.
Considers the current development situation, assistance from international and bilateral aid agencies, and relations with the Republic of South Africa.

Sub-Saharan Africa and the United States. Washington, U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of Public Communication, for sale by the Supt. of Docs., G.P.O., 1986. 46 p.
Contents.--Introduction.--Regional profile.--U.S. relations with sub-Saharan Africa.

Sub-Saharan Africa: towards oblivion or reconstruction? Journal of development planning, no. 15, 1985: whole issue (283 p.)
Partial contents.--From deepening economic malaise towards renewed development: an overview, by R. Green.--National food strategies: a response to crisis, by M. Williams.--A strategy for the rural poor, by P. Daniel, R. Green and M. Lipton.--Co-operation among sub-Saharan African countries: an engine of growth? by P. Ndegwa.--Parameters as warnings and guide-posts: the case of Zimbabwe, by X. Kadhani and R. Green.--Overview of activities of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, by P. Mmusi.

Sudan: State, capital and transformation. Edited by Tony Barnett and Abbas Abdelkarim. New York, Croom Helm, 1988. 213 p.

Sudan under stress. Refugees, no. 52, Apr. 1988: 15-35.
Partial contents.--After the welcome, the prospects vary.--The impact of urban refugees.--Western Sudan: giving shape to the future.--Southern Sudan: waiting to go home.--UNHCR in Sudan: activities and objectives.

Sullivan, Leon.
Agents for change: the mobilization of multinational companies in South Africa. Law and policy in international business, v. 15, no. 2, 1983: 427-444.
"The Statement of Principles associated with my name is one of the responses to South Africa's shameful laws and customs. It is based on the strategy of mobilizing the influence of U.S. multinational companies to contribute to peaceful change in South Africa. This change must

include the elimination of apartheid and the equal participation of blacks and non-whites in the social, economic, and political processes of that nation, without compromise of the freedom and rights of any persons."

Suzman, Helen.
What America should do about South Africa. New York times magazine, Aug. 3, 1986: 14-17.
"A South African liberal opposition member of Parliament tells U.S. liberals why sanctions against Pretoria would hurt blacks most of all."

Talking with the ANC. Pretoria, Africa, Bureau for Information, 1986. 42 p.
Partial contents.--An historical overview.--The influence of the SACP and the Soviet Union on the ANC.--The two-phase revolution.--ANC policy on violence.--ANC policy on negotiations.--ANC on foreign policy.--South African government on the release of Nelson Mandela.

Tanzania after Nyerere. Edited by Michael Hodd. London; New York, Pinter Publishers, 1988. 197 p.
Papers presented at a conference held at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, 26-27 June, 1986.

Tessler, Mark.
Continuity and change in Moroccan politics, part 1 and 2. Hanover, N.H., Universities Field Staff International, 1984. ~~8,~~ 11 p. (UFSI reports, 1984/no. 1-2, Africa)
Contents.--Part I. Challenge and response in Hassan's Morocco.--Part II. New troubles and deepening doubts.
"Since gaining independence in 1956, Morocco's political history has been characterized by contrasts and contradictions . . . . Despite repeated predictions to the contrary, the political system has proved capable of perpetuating itself, defending the interests of a small elite and, above all, enabling King Hassan II to maintain his dominant position."

Politics in Morocco. Hanover, N.H., American Universities Field Staff, 1981. 19 p. (American Universities Field Staff. Fieldstaff reports, 1981/no. 47 Africa)
"Morocco today faces critical challenges: a deteriorating economy, Islamic fundamentalism, dissension within the ruling elite and the military, and renewed fighting in the Western Sahara against Polisario guerrillas."

Thomas, Barbara P.
Development politics and the politics of development in Zimbabwe and Ethiopia. Issue: a journal of opinion (Africa), v. 15, 1987: 60-69.
First-hand observations of the many factors shaping these two nations.

Thomas, Caroline.
Challenges of nation-building: Uganda--a case study. India quarterly, v. 41, July-Dec. 1985: 320-349.
"The success or failure of nation-building in the new states has far-reaching implications for domestic, regional and international stability and security . . . . Colonial boundaries cut through ethnic groups and led to the creation of post-colonial states that were in no sense nations. These states contained several nations (or tribes) or part of nations within them . . . . This paper looks at the example of Uganda in some detail. Particular attention is paid to the decade of the 1970's when Idi Amin was in power."

Thomas, Maria.
A state of permanent revolution: Ethiopia bleeds red. Harper's magazine, v. 274, Jan. 1987: 53-56, 58-60.
Former Peace Corps volunteer in Ethiopia reflects on her experiences and discusses the status of that nation since the overthrow of Haile Selassie.

Thomashausen, Andre E. A. M.
The dismantling of apartheid: the balance of reforms 1978-1988. Cape Town, Africa, Printpak Books, 1987. 26 p.
"The text of this brief summary of the legal foundations of 'apartheid,' and of the reform policies and single reforms carried out in South Africa since 1978, was first researched and written in 1985 at the request of the Embassy of the United States of America in Pretoria."
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"On June 17, 1982, South Africa informed the leaders of the KaNgwane, one of South Africa's tribal homelands, that the South African government was planning to dissolve the KaNgwane tribal authority and transfer the homeland territory to the neighboring Kingdom of Swaziland . . . . The Note examines the circumstances surrounding the impending transfer, discussing arguments made in favor of the transfer and South Africa's reasons for the transfer. The Note

then reviews the international legal standards that apply to transfers of territory between states . . . . Explores the relationship between the transfer and apartheid, and determines that the transfer will further the South African policy of separate development of the races."

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Wilson, Francis.
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Seeds of hope in a dying land. Audubon, v. 87, Mar. 1985: 104-107.
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Wolpe, Howard.
Africa and the U.S. House of Representatives. Africa report, v. 29, July-Aug. 1984: 67-71.
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Worthington, Peter.
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Western Sahara . . . 22, 23, 37, 41, 43, 50, 57, 70, 74, 79, 89, 100, 104
Zaire . . . 2, 3, 7, 14, 19, 21, 41, 45, 46, 50, 58, 62, 82, 84, 91, 94, 99, 105
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Zimbabwe . 2, 3, 7, 12, 18, 22-24, 29, 32, 34, 36, 37, 41, 44-47, 55-58, 63, 67, 72, 78, 83-86, 88-90

CRS-127

RESOLVED: THAT UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD ONE OR MORE AFRICAN NATIONS SHOULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGED

A Guide to Information Sources on the 1988-1989 Intercollegiate Debate Topic

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A GUIDE TO INFORMATION SOURCES
on the 1988-1989
College Debate Topic

INTRODUCTION

This research guide identifies sources of information on U.S. policy in Africa and related topics that will be discussed by college debaters. It describes reference and research tools and provides search strategies that might be used when consulting these tools.

The guide is divided into two parts. The first part describes basic research sources, and the second part describes specialized reference sources regarding issues in U.S. policy in Africa.

Selected SEARCH TERMS are identified in the text. They are suggestive of some principal topics the researcher may wish to search under and are intended to help define a research strategy, not to limit it.

RESEARCH SOURCES

This is a list of key research tools described in this guide, and the page where each is mentioned.

ABC POL SCI 144
Air University Library Index to Military Periodicals 144
American Statistics Index 137
Bell and Howell Newspaper Indexes 134
Business Periodicals Index 144
CIS Index 136
Congressional Index 137
Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report 136
Congressional Record 136
Depository Libraries 134
Digest of Public Bills and Resolutions 137
Encyclopedia of Associations 146
FBIS 135
Index to International Statistics 138
Index to Legal Periodicals 132
Index to U.S. Government Periodicals 135
International Political Science Abstracts 144
JPRS 135
Library of Congress Subject Headings 131
Magazine Index 132, 144
Major Legislation of Congress 137
Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications 135
National Journal 136
National Newspaper Index 133
New York Times Index 133
NEXIS 133
Official Washington Post Index 134
Public Affairs Information Service 132, 144
Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature 133
Social Science Citation Index 144
Social Sciences Index 145
Statistical Reference Index 138
United Nations 137
United States Government Manual 147
University Microfilms 134
VUTEXT 134
Wall Street Journal Index 134
Washington Information Directory 147
Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents 135

PART I. GENERAL REFERENCE SOURCES

BOOKS

Many libraries around the country, especially large college and research libraries, use Library of Congress subject headings in their catalogs. To learn how books on U.S. foreign and defense policy toward Africa are categorized in these libraries, consult the two volume guide, *Library of Congress Subject Headings*; it is usually kept near the automated catalog or card catalog. The most relevant LC subject headings for U.S. policy toward Africa are listed below:

African cooperation
Debts, External--(subdivided by location)
Economic assistance, American--(subdivided by location)
Economic conditions--(subdivided by location)
Foreign economic relations--(subdivided by location)
Foreign relations
Foreign trade regulation
Human rights--(subdivided by location)
International relations
Investments, Foreign--(subdivided by location)
Loans, Foreign--(subdivided by location)
Military policy--(subdivided by location)
Military assistance, American--(subdivided by location)
Pan-Africanism
Politics and government--(subdivided by location)
Social conditions--(subdivided by location)
Strategic aspects--(subdivided by location)
United States--Commerce--(subdivided by location)
United States--Foreign relations
United States--Foreign relations--(subdivided by country name)
(Specific countries and regions by name)

JOURNAL ARTICLES

Citations to journal articles and other materials about U.S. policy in Africa can be found in a number of printed indexes and online bibliographic data bases. The materials covered by the printed indexes are briefly described here and search strategies are given.

Online bibliographic data bases enable the researcher to locate citations to journal articles and other materials quickly by using a computer terminal to search a machine-readable file. Online data bases allow the researcher to combine search terms in ways that are impossible in a printed index or library catalog and to simultaneously search material that would be contained in printed index volumes covering several years. Many of the printed indexes described in this guide are also available as online data bases. A reference librarian can advise you on the availability of computerized search services in your area; there may be a fee for use.

Another alternative form for printed indexes is available via the new CD ROM (Compact Disk Read Only Memory) technology. CD ROM systems may be available in some college or research libraries. This technology enables a user to search materials available in printed and online indexes using a personal computer. Some systems make copies of articles available through microform. A user fee may be charged.

INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

The index lists articles "of high quality and permanent reference value" in legal periodicals published in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and other English language countries. The articles are indexed under author and subject. A complete list of subjects is included at the front of each bound volume.

Developing countries
Embargo
Foreign relations
Foreign relations of the United States
Human rights
International law
International organization
International trade
International economic relations
Investments--Foreign
National defense
Specific countries by name
Trade regulations

MAGAZINE INDEX (microfilm)

Magazine Index provides citations to materials in over 400 popular magazines, focusing on coverage of current affairs, leisure time activities, arts, sports, and science and technology. References from the last five years are listed alphabetically by subject and author in one alphabetical display on the Magazine Index microfilm reader-terminal. The Index is updated monthly, and uses Library of Congress subject headings. Consult the list given on page 1 or the two-volume *Library of Congress Subject Headings* for appropriate search terms.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS INFORMATION SERVICE (PAIS)

PAIS is a subject index of books, pamphlets, government publications, reports of public and private agencies, and periodical articles relating to economic and social conditions, public administration, and international relations. It is issued monthly; there are also three quarterly cumulations and an annual bound volume with an author index. Some search terms are listed below; also use *PAIS* cross-references.

Agricultural assistance
Commerce
Debts, External
Diplomacy
Economic assistance
Economic conditions
Economic development
Export-import trade
Food suply
Foreign relations
Human rights
International security
Loans, Foreign
Military assistance
Military strategy
National defense
Population
Specific names of countries and regions
Technical assistance
United States--Military policy
United States--Foreign relations--(subdivided by names of countries)

READER'S GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE

The *Reader's Guide* is an author/subject index to over 180 periodicals of general interest published in the United States and Canada. It is published twice a month September to December and in March, April, and June; it appears monthly in January, February, May, July, and August. The quarterly and annual cumulations can expedite your search. Search under Library of Congress subject headings and the *Reader's Guide's* cross-references, which include:

Debts, External
Economic assistance, American
Famines
Military assistance, American
Specific names of countries or regions
United States--Military policy
United States--Foreign relations--(subdivided by names of countries)

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

The *New York Times Index* provides extensive abstracts for articles appearing in the *New York Times*. It is issued twice a month, with quarterly and annual cumulations. Consult "How to use the New York Times Index" in the index volume itself for guidance. Examples of some search terms are provided.

Agriculture
Arms sales abroad
Food
Foreign aid
Foreign investments
International relations
Metals and minerals
Military strategy and tactics
Specific countries and regions by name

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER INDEX (microfilm)

National Newpaper Index indexes the *Christian Science Monitor*, *New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Los Angeles Times*, and *Washington Post*. References from the last five years are listed alphabetically by subject headings. Cross references are included to aid searching. An online version of this index is available commercially.

NEWSSEARCH

Newssearch is the daily update of *Magazine Index*, *National Newspaper Index*, and *Legal Resource Index*. It provides front-page to back-page indexing of the *Christian Science Monitor*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *New York Times*, as well as popular magazines, law journals, and legal newspapers. There may be a fee for searches.

NEXIS

NEXIS is an online search and retrieval service with numerous subfiles of information. The NEXIS database includes the full text of many newspapers, including *Legal Times*, *National Law Journal*, the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Christian Science Monitor*; full text of major wire services, including AP, UPI, and Reuters; full text of many newsletters and magazines; full text of some government publications; abstracts to many current affairs magazines and major U.S. newspapers; and other information. Ask a reference librarian if NEXIS is available in your area. There may be a fee for NEXIS searches.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON POST INDEX

The *Index* provides access to all substantial newsworthy items in this paper. It is issued monthly and cumulated annually. Examples of some search terms are provided below.

Agricultural assistance
Commerce
Debts, external
Economic assistance
Economic assistance (American)
Food relief
Foreign relations
Free trade and protection
Military assistance
Specific countries and regions by name
Technical assistance

WALL STREET JOURNAL INDEX

The *Wall Street Journal Index* is issued monthly and has annual cumulations. Check under the General News section.

Debts--Foreign
Foreign relations
Foreign aid
Human rights
Loans
Specific countries and regions by name
Third world

VUTEXT

VUTEXT is a full text online system of regional newspapers that is word-, number-, and phrase-searchable provided by Knight-Ridder, Inc. It provides access to more than 35 regional newspapers in a full text format and in depth coverage of regional business issues. Ask a reference librarian if VUTEXT is available in your area. There may be a fee for searches.

OTHER NEWSPAPER INDEXES

Bell & Howell Co. produces a set of indexes which list articles appearing in the *Boston Globe, Christian Science Monitor, Denver Post, Detroit News, Houston Post, Los Angeles Times, New Orleans Times-Picayune, San Francisco Chronicle, St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and *USA Today*. University Microfilms International produces monthly and annual indexes for the *Atlanta Journal, Atlanta Constitution, Chicago Tribune, Los Angeles Times*, and the *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*. Some search terms include:

Foreign policy
Military assistance
Military policy
Specific countries and regions by name

In addition, many newspapers are indexed locally; ask a public librarian about indexes to your local newspaper.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY PROGRAM

Under this program, Government publications are made available to designated depository libraries. In order to provide the general public with greater access to Government publications, these libraries are located in each State and congressional district. There are currently over 1,350 depository libraries. Of this number 50 have been designated as regional depositories. The regional libraries assume the responsibility of retaining depository material permanently and of providing inter-library loan and reference service in their regions. Copies of documents no longer available for sale can usually be found in regional Federal depository library collections. Each issue of the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications* (see below) prints a current directory of these regional libraries. A directory of all depository libraries is available from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE (FBIS) AND JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE (JPRS)

"The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in 8 volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Africa (Sub-Sahara), Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically .... JPRS publications generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically. Current JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 ....

"Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source; it should be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign sources are translated. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained ....

"Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States."

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INDEX

Government research reports are indexed in the *Government Reports Announcements and Index*, which is issued twice monthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). A keyword index lists significant words from titles. The *NTIS* index is available online commercially.

INDEX TO U.S. GOVERNMENT PERIODICALS

The *Index* covers periodical articles published by over 100 Federal agencies, using a thesaurus created exclusively for itself. Search terms include:

Economic assistance, United States
Foreign relations, United States
Military assistance, United States
Specific countries and regional names

MONTHLY CATALOG OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

The *Monthly Catalog* lists documents issued by all branches of the Federal Government. The catalog has monthly, semiannual, and annual indexes arranged by author, title, subject, keywords, and series/report title. The *Monthly Catalog* is often the access point for materials in Government depository libraries; it may also be used to obtain information for ordering materials for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents at the U.S. Government Printing Office. The *Monthly Catalog* is commercially available online. Library of Congress subject headings are the catalog's subject authority. Therefore, see SEARCH TERMS under BOOKS in this guide.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week. The *Weekly Compilation* has weekly, quarterly, and annual indexes. It is also available online commercially.

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION

Congressional activities on U.S. policy towards Africa may be monitored by searching the following printed publications:

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY WEEKLY REPORT

Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report provides current information on congressional activities, the progress of major bills, and background information on major policy issues. Important recent articles are indexed on the back cover of each issue. Consult this index under the heading "Foreign Policy". A quarterly and annual index are also issued; search under such headings as foreign affairs, foreign trade, foreign aid, arms sales, defense, and specific names of countries and regions. Cross references are also provided.

Congressional Quarterly also publishes an annual volume which cumulates material from the weeklies. There is an index at the back of each volume.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The *Congressional Record* provides an edited transcript of the activities on the floor of the House and the Senate. It is published each day Congress is in session. Subject and name indexes are published biweekly and cumulated annually. Search under such topics as:

Economic assistance
Foreign trade
Foreign relations--U.S.
Military assistance
National defense
Specific country and regional areas
Technical assistance

NATIONAL JOURNAL

National Journal provides information on important executive branch and congressional actions. In addition to the semi-annual indexes, there is a page entitled "Recent Articles" toward the end of most issues. Look under "Foreign policy," "Defense," or "Trade." The semiannual index allows you to search under more specific topics.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

CIS INDEX

The *CIS Index*, produced by the Congressional Information Service, abstracts all congressional publications except the *Congressional Record*. The *Index* is published monthly and cumulated quarterly and annually. Each issue of the *Index* is divided into index and abstract portions. Search in the index section under such headings as:

Foreign investments
Foreign assistance
Foreign relations
Military strategy
Military assistance
National defense
Specific countries and regions

Also use the cross-references provided. Refer to the abstract section for full bibliographic information.

CIS also provides legislative histories of significant public laws enacted.

CONGRESSIONAL INDEX

The *Congressional Index*, published by the Commerce Clearing House, is a weekly looseleaf service providing content and status information for bills and resolutions pending in Congress. The progress of bills and resolutions is reported from the introduction of the legislation to the final disposition. Search under "Foreign affairs and assistance," "Foreign trade," and "Armed forces and national defense."

DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

The *Digest* summarizes the essential features of public bills and resolutions and changes made in them during the legislative process. The *Digest* is published during each session of Congress in two cumulative issues and a final issue at the conclusion of the session. The *Digest* has sponsor/cosponsor, identical bills, short title, and subject indexes. Search under "Foreign relations and policy," "Foreign trade and investments," or "National security and intelligence operations." Cross references are provided.

MAJOR LEGISLATION OF THE CONGRESS

The *MLC* provides summaries of selected major legislation arranged by subject. It includes background on the issues and information on the content and status of major bills affecting that issue. The publication may be examined at a Government depository library or purchased from the Government Printing Office. Search under the headings "Foreign policy and assistance programs," "Trade and international finance," or "National defense and security."

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

UNITED NATIONS

United Nations materials may be a valuable source of information on this topic. There are a variety of finding aids and indexes to UN publications. Official records "reflect the result in final 'official' form" for the General Assembly and its main Committees, Economic and Social council, Security Council, Trusteeship Council, and some other bodies. Retrospective listings of this material is found in United Nations Official Records 1948-1962 with supplements covering 1962-1981 and 1981-1984.

Each year the United Nations Sales Section publishes a Catalogue of United Nations Publications. The U.N. Yearbook, Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the General Assembly, published in press release and official forms, Index to Proceedings and UNDOC are among other resources. The following works will be of assistance in locating additional information:

International information: documents, publications, and information systems of international government organizations. Edited by Peter I. Hajnal. Englewood, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1988. 339 p.
This work provides useful information about resources available from international agencies.

U.S. Dept. of State.
United States participation in the U.N.; report by the President to the Congress. Washington, G.P.O., 1945-

United Nations Handbook. Wellington, New Zealand, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Annual which provides up-to-date information on the UN organizations and Committees, and other aspects of the UN structure.

United Nations Yearbook. New York, UN Dept. of Public Inquiry, 1946-

STATISTICAL SOURCES

AMERICAN STATISTICS INDEX (AIS)

The *American Statistics Index* indexes and describes the statistical publications of the U.S. Government, including periodicals, annuals, biennials, semi-annuals, and special publications. The *Index* provides access to statistical materials by subject, organization, name, issuing source, and title. The *Index* is published monthly and cumulated quarterly and annually. *ASI* is available online commercially.

STATISTICAL REFERENCE INDEX

The *Statistical Reference Index* provides a guide and index to selected statistical reference material from non-Federal sources on a wide spectrum of subject matter. It includes the publications of trade, professional, and other non-profit assocations and institutions, business organizations, commercial publishers, university and independent research centers, and State government agencies. The *Index* provides access by subject, organization, name, issuing source, and title. The *Index* is published monthly and cumulated annually.

INDEX TO INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS (IIS)

The *Index to International Statistics*, which is published monthly with annual cumulations by CIS, is "a guide to statistical publications of international intergovernmental organizations." This index provides information on foreign trade, health, demographic trends and political characteristics." Beginning in 1983, *IIS*, provides a master guide and index to current English language access to these materials on microfiche.

PART II. U.S.-AFRICAN POLICY

REFERENCE BOOKS

GENERAL

Allison, Graham T. Szanton, Peter.
Remaking foreign policy: the organizational connection. New York, Basic Books, 1976. 238 p.

American foreign policy since detente. New York, Harper & Row, c1984. 228 p.
Contents.--The United States and the Soviet Union, by R. Gray.--The United States and arms control, by R. Bresler.--The United States and China, by M. Baron.--The United States and the Middle East, by J. Slater.--The United States and the Persian Gulf, by C. Leiden.--The United States and Latin America, by K. Schmitt.--The United States and Sub-Saharan Africa, by L. Gordenker.--The United States and the United Nations, by S. Michalak, Jr.--The United States and the world economy, by M. Kahler.

Arms transfers and American foreign policy. Edited by Andrew J. Pierre. New York, New York University Press, 1979. 331 p.

Barilleaux, Ryan J.
The President and foreign affairs: evaluation, performance, and power. New York, Praeger, 1985. 215 p.

Bemis, Samuel Flagg.
A diplomatic history of the United States. 5th ed. New York, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1965. 1062 p.

Congress and foreign policy--1985-86. Prepared by the Congressional Research Service, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division. Washington, G.P.O., 1988. 199 p.
At head of title: [House] Committee on Foreign Affairs.
This committee print, prepared for the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, is the twelfth and most recent in a series of annual reports reviewing the role of Congress in foreign policy during the previous year. Since 1979, the reports have included analyses of the congressional role regarding pertinent topics for the year considered. In this report, a review of the role of Congress regarding foreign policy during 1985-86 is followed by analyses of Congress and South African sanctions; arms control; trade; foreign aid; African economic crisis; international terrorism, and other issues.

Congress, the Presidency and American foreign policy. Edited by John Spanier and Joseph Nogee. New York, Pergamon Press [1981] 211 p. (Pergamon policy studies on international politics)

Facts on file: weekly world news digest with cumulative index. New York, Facts on File.

Greenwood, John.
American defense policy since 1945; a preliminary bibliography, compiled by John Greenwood. Edited by Geoffrey Kemp, Clark Murdock and Frank L. Simonie. Lawrence, Published for the National Security Education Program by the University Press of Kansas, 1973. 317 p. (Kansas State University Library bibliography series, no. 11)

Hollman, Stanley.
Gulliver's troubles, or the setting of American foreign policy. New York, Published for the Council on Foreign Relations by McGraw-Hill, 1968. 556 p.

International encyclopedia of the social sciences. New York, Macmillan Co., 1968-1979. 18 v.

Irish, Marian Doris. Frank, Elke.
U.S. foreign policy: context, conduct, content. New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich [1975] 562 p.

Kennan, George F.
American diplomacy. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, c1984. 179 p.
"Drawing on his diplomatic experience and expertise, George F. Kennan offers an informed, plain-spoken appraisal of United States foreign policy. His evaluations of diplomatic history and international relations cut to the heart of policy issues much debated today.

Legislation on foreign relations through 1987. Prepared by the Congresional Research Service of the Library of Congress and printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives and Senate respectively. Washington, G.P.O., 1988, 5 v.
At head of title: Joint committee print.
Volumes I-IV contain legislation, executive orders, and related material and are republished with amendments and additions at the end of each annual session of Congress. Volume III will be available later in 1988. Volume V which contains treaties and related material will not be revised every year, but only as necessary.

Lowell, John P.
The challenge of American foreign policy: purpose and adaptation. New York, Macmillan, c1985. 333 p.

Mikesell, Raymond Frech.
The economics of foreign aid. London, Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 1968. 300 p.

The Military balance. London, International Institute for Strategic Studies.
"An annual, quantitative assessment of the military power and defense expenditure of countries throughout the world."

Modern diplomacy: the art and the artisans. Edited by Elmer Plischke. Washington, American Enterprise Institute, c1979. 456 p. (Studies in foreign policy, AEI studies 427).
"A collection of essays and short commentaries on contemporary diplomatic practice and practitioners, written by more than thirty statesmen, diplomats, and academic analysts. Its scope is broad-scale and universal, although some essays relate specifically to U.S. experience, and most of the contributions are by Americans. The spectrum of subjects treated ranges from the dimensions and functions of diplomacy and the roles, qualities, and activities of diplomatists, to appositional views on such matters as secrecy vs. openness, classical vs. contemporary diplomacy (including summitry), and careerists vs. amateurs. The volume interlaces commentary and analysis on past developments, on current practices and problems, and on future prospects of what Dean Acheson called the "corpus diplomaticum."

Montgomery, John Dickey.
Foreign aid in international politics. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall [1967] 118 p. (America's role in world affairs series)

Morss, Elliott S.
U.S. foreign aid: an assessment of new and traditional development strategies. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, c1982. 117 p.

Nathan, James A. Oliver, James K.
United States foreign policy and world order. 2d ed. Boston, Little, Brown [1981] 467 p.

O'Leary, Michael Kent.
The politics of American foreign aid. New York, Atherton Press, 1967. 172 p.

Plischke, Elmer.
U.S. foreign relations: a guide to information sources. Detroit, Mich., Gale Research Co., c1980. 715 p. (American Government and history information guide series, v. 6)

Political handbook and atlas of the world. New York, Published for the Center for Social Analysis of the State University of New York at Binghamton and the Council on Foreign Relations by McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1927-
"For each country the Handbook includes facts on: political background and issues; social and economic data; legislatures; foreign relations; names and heads of state; cabinet members; official languages; news media; imports, exports; religions; geography;" and other items of interest.

Rappaport, Armin.
A history of American diplomacy. New York, Macmillan, 1975. 496 p.

Rundle, R. N.
International affairs, 1890-1939. New York, Holmes & Meier, 1979. 162 p.

International affairs, 1939-1979. New York, Holmes & Meier Publishers, 1981. 208 p.

Sivard, Ruth Leger.
World military and social expenditures, 1987-88. 12th ed. Washington, World Priorities, 1986. 56 p.
"The purpose of this report is to provide an annual accounting of the use of world resources for social and for military purposes, and an objective basis for assessing relative priorities. In bringing together military costs and social needs for direct comparison, the report bridges a gap in the information otherwise available to the public." Includes graphs, charts, and tables.

Spanier, John.
Games nations play. 6th ed. Washington, Congressional Quarterly, c1987. 683 p.
Contents.--Part 1: The study and analysis of international politics.--Part 2: The state system.--Part 3: How to play--politically, militarily, economically.--Part 4: The second and third levels.--Part 5: From state system to interdependence.

The Statesman's yearbook. Edited by John Paxton. New York, Macmillan, 1864-
Annual publication includes defense, commerce and governmental information on a country-by-country basis. Also includes information on international agencies.

Tendler, Judith.
Inside foreign aid. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press [1975] 140 p.

Thompson, Kenneth W.
Foreign assistance: a view from the private sector. Notre Dame [Ind.] University of Notre Dame Press [1972] 160 p.

Thorpe, Willard Long.
The reality of foreign aid. New York, Published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Praeger Publishers [1971] 370 p.

Treaties and other international agreements: the role of the United States Senate; a study prepared for the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, by the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Washington, G.P.O., 1984. 318 p. (Print, Senate, 98th Congress, 2nd session, committee print S. Prt. 98-205)

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.
The World Factbook.
"The World Factbook is produced annually by the Directorate of Intelligence of the Central Intelligence Agency." It provides a country-by-country listing of population, military manpower estimates, and major political developments in each nation. Includes maps.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs.
Congress and foreign policy [on congressional-executive relations in foreign policy making] Prepared for the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by Congressional Research Service. Washington, G.P.O., 1980-1983. 8 v.
At head of title: [House] Foreign Affairs Committee print
Contents.--No. 1. Executive-legislative consultation on foreign policy: strengthening executive branch procedures.--No. 3. Congressional-executive relations and the Turkish arms embargo.--No. 4. Executive-legislative consultation on foreign policy: strengthening foreign policy information sources for Congress.--No. 5. Executive-legislative consultations on foreign policy: strengthening the legislative side.--No. 6. Executive-legislative consultation on foreign policy: sanctions against Rhodesia.--No. 7. Executive-legislative consultation on foreign policy [summary, analyses, and bibliography]

U.S. Department of State.
Atlas of foreign relations. 2nd rev. ed. Washington, for sale by the Supt. of Docs., G.P.O., 1985. 98 p.
"Provides basic information about U.S. foreign relations."

U.S. foreign policy. New York, H. W. Wilson, 1983. 214 p. (Reference shelf, v. 55, no. 3)
Contains reprints of articles on current issues of U.S. foreign policy.

Wellborn, Fred Wilmot.
Diplomatic history of the United States. Totowa, N.J., Littlefield, Adams, 1970. 458 p. (Littlefield quality paperbacks, no. 17)

World armaments and disarmament: SIPRI yearbook. Published annually by SIPRI, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. London; Philadelphia, Taylor & Francis.
Presents information on "world armaments and the efforts made to limit or reduce them."

Worldmark encyclopedia of nations. New York, John Wiley and Sons.

AFRICA

Abraham, Willie E.
The mind of Africa. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1962. 206 p. (The Nature of Human Society)

Africa. Edited by Phyllis M. Martin and Patrick O'Meara, Indiana University Press, c1977. 482 p.

Africa contemporary record: annual survey and dicuments. Edited by Colin Legum and John Drysdale. London, Africa Research, Ltd., 1969-
This work is divided into three sections which survey major economic, social and political developments. Part one presents "essays by specialists on current issues and developments"; part two is a country-by-country review of events and part three reprints documents relating to international relations, political issues, etc.

Africa: a handbook to the Continent. Edited by Colin Legum. New York, Praeger, 1966. 558 p.

African encyclopedia. New York, Oxford University Press, 1974. 554 p.

African historical dictionaries. Mitchuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1976-1988. 52 v.
Each reference work provides information in a dictionary form on basic geography, history, economic and social conditions, events and other information. Bibliographies are included.

African historiographies: what history for which Africa? Edited by Bogumil Jewsiewicki and David Newbury. Beverly Hills, Sage Publications, c1986. 329 p. (Sage series on African modernization and development; v. 12)

African history and culture. Edited by Richard Olaniyan. Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria, Longman Nigeria, 1982. 259 p.

African history: selected reading lists and course outlines from American colleges and universities. Edited by Daniel Smith. New York, Markus Wiener Pub., c1986. 264 p. (History syllabi series)

African history: text and readings. Edited by Robert O. Collins. New York, Random House, c1971. 594 p.

The Africans: a reader. New York, Praeger, 1986. 348 p.

Area Handbook Series. Washington, G.P.O. Prepared by the Foreign Area Studies Program of The American University.
These handbooks are available in depository libraries and provide background information on countries. The Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress has been awarded this contract and future volumes will be produced by that agency. Handbooks available on African countries include: Algeria, Morocco, and South Africa.

Ayandele, Emmanuel Ayankanmi.
African historical studies. London; Totowa, N.J., F. Cass, 1979. 314 p.

Bhatt, Purnima Mehta.
Scholars' guide to Washington, D.C. for African studies. Daniel G. Matthews, Michael R. Winston, and Julian W. Witherell, consultants. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Washingon, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1980. 347 p. (Scholars' guide to Washington, D.C.; no. 4)
This Guide is intended to serve as a basic reference aid for scholars who wish to utilize the unique resources of the nation's capital for research on Africa. Although aimed primarily at serious researchers, it is hoped that this volume will also prove valuable and informative to a broad reading audience with an interest in Africa . . . . The Guide focuses on African studies; therefore, coverage does not generally include research materials for the study of Afro-Americans and people of African descent in the New World."

Black Africa: a comparative handbook. New York, The Free Press, 1972. 483 p.

Bratton, Michael.
American doctoral dissertations on Africa, 1886-1972. Compiled by Michael Bratton and Anne Schneller, for the African Studies Association, Research Liaison Committee. Waltham, Mass., African Studies Association, 1973. 165 p.

Current bibliography on African affairs. Amityville, N.Y., Baywood Publishing Co.
"Provides a current, comprehensive and annotated bibliography . . . [of] African and international [source material]. The Bibliographical Section is divided into two parts--general and regional--headings in these areas will adjust to accommodate current interests." Includes an author index.

Curtin, Philip and others.
African history. Boston, Little, Brown, c1978. 612 p.

Encyclopedia of the Third World. New York, Facts on File, 1987. 3 v.
Provides descriptive materials on the economic, political and social systems of politically nonaligned and economically developing and less industrialized nations of the world.

Europa yearbook: a world survey. London, Europa Publications, 1926-
Also published by Europa are regional volumes, including Middle East and North Africa and Africa South of the Sahara.

Gailey, Harry A.
History of Africa. Huntington, N.Y., R. E. Krieger, 1981-1989.
Vol. 1 was originally published by Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1970. It was reprinted by Krieger in 1981 as part of the 2 v. Krieger edition of the History of Africa. The 1981 issue of v. 1 is now part of this 1981-1989 3 volume work.

History of Africa from 1800 to present. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, c1972.

Green, Reginald H. Seidman, Ann.
Unity or poverty? The economics of Pan-Africanism. Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1968. 364 p. (Penguin African library, AP23)

Hendrix, Melvin K.
An international bibliography of African lexicons. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1987. 370 p.

International African Institute. Library
Cumulative bibliography of African Studies. Boston, Mass., G. K. Hall, 1973. 5 v.

International African Bibliography; Current books, articles, and papers in African Studies. London, Mansell, 1971- quarterly.
"Each issue has a section for the whole of Africa, followed be geographical subdivisions. Entries for each region are grouped by subject."

Kaplan, Marion.
Focus Africa. London, Elm Tree Books, 1983, c1982. 462 p.

Kirchherr, Eugene C.
Place names of Africa, 1935-1986: a political gazetteer. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1987. 136 p.

Kwamena-Poh, Michael and others.
African history in maps. New York, Longman, 1982. 1 atlas (76 p.)

Lamb, David.
The Africans. New York, Vintage Books, 1987. 371 p.

Michie, W. D. Kadzombe, E. D. Naidoo, M. R.
Lands and peoples of Central Africa. Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex, England; Longman, 1984. 204 p.

Pan-African biography. Edited by Robert A. Hill; with an introduction by George A. Shepperson. Los Angeles, CA, African Studies Center, University of California, Los Angeles, and Crossroads Press/African Studies Association, c1987.
"Essays were originally presented . . . in a . . . colloquium held in the spring of 1982 under the auspices of the African Studies Center of the University of California, Los Angeles."

Pearson, J. D., ed.
International African bibliography, 1973-1978: books, articles, and papers in African studies. London, Mansell Pub. New York, Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by the H. W. Wilson Co., 1982. 343 p.
This bibliography is updated by quarterly publications which are compiled by the Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Peoples of Africa. Edited by James L. Gibbs, Jr. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, c1965. 594 p.

Phillips, Claude S.
The African political dictionary. Santa Barbara, Calif., ABC-CLIO Information Services, c1984. 245 p. (CLIO dictionaries in political scieces no. 6)
Contents.--Land and people.--Culture and tradition.--Colonial perspectives.--African resistance to colonialism.--Political culture and ideology.--Governmental institutions and processes.--Political development and modernization.--Revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces.--Intra-African law, organization, and relations.--Africa and the world.

Schmidt, Nancy J.
Current events in Africa: an annotated bibliography of continuing sources. Bloomington, Ind., African Studies Program, 1986.

Stamp, L. Dudley. Morgan, W. T. W.
Africa: a study in tropical development. 3rd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, c1972. 520 p.

Thiam, Doudou.
The foreign policy of African states: ideological bases, present realities, future prospects. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, 1977, c1965. 134 p.

Ungar, Sanford J.
Africa: the people and politics of an emerging continent. New York, Simon and Schuster, c1985. 527 p.

Uya, Okon Edet, comp.
Black brotherhood; Afro-Americans and Africa. Lexington, Mass., Heath, 1970, c1971. 282 p. 23 cm.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. International Trade Administration.
Foreign economic trends and their implications for the United States.
Studies are done for individual countries usually on an annual basis. Subscriptions are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of State. Background Notes
Background notes are fact sheets on individual counties and are available from the U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C., 20520. (202/647-6575)

Wallerstein, Immanuel.
Africa: the politics of unity; an analysis of a contemporary social movement. New York, Random House, 1967. 274 p.

Woronoff, Jon.
Organizing African unity. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1970. 703 p.

INDEXES

ABC POL SCI (A Bibliography of Contents: Political Science & Government)

This is a guide to current periodical literature in the field of political science and government as well as in the related disciplines of sociology, law, and history. Started in 1969 and published five times a year, it reproduces edited tables of contents of about 300 international journals.

Military and strategic policies
Specific names of countries and regions
United States--Foreign policy--(subdivided by specific countries)

AIR UNIVERSITY LIBRARY INDEX TO MILITARY PERIODICALS

The *Air University Library Index to Military Periodicals* is a subject index to significant articles, news items, and editorials appearing in 73 English language military and aeronautical periodicals not indexed in readily available commercial indexing services. The *index* is issued quarterly with annual cumulations.

Defense
Foreign relations
Military aid to foreign countries
Military policy--United States
Security, international
Specific country and regional areas
United States--Foreign relations

BUSINESS PERIODICALS INDEX

Business Periodicals index is a subject index of over 300 business periodicals. It is published monthly except August, with a bound cumulation each year. It covers a wide range of business publications, such as *American Demographics*, *Economist*, and *Barrons*. Search using Library of Congress subject headings and the index's cross-references.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

This is a bimonthly collection of abstracts of articles in the field of political science published in journals and yearbooks worldwide. The major journals are covered in full, less important ones, selectively.

Foreign policy
International relations
International security
Military and politics
United States--(subdivided by Foreign policy, National interest, Strategy, names of countries)

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION SERVICE BULLETIN and MAGAZINE INDEX

PAIS and *Magazine Index* are available online as part of the commercial data base systems. Brief descriptions of the contents of both of these files appear in the section on printed indexes.

References to selected commercial databases and vendors are also identified. Such sources as DIALOG, NEXIS, and Wilsonline are among those which are commerically available. There may be a fee chared for searches.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CITATION INDEX

Social Science Citation Index, which covers hundreds of journals, is issued quarterly and annually. It differs from other indexes in that there are no standard subject headings; but you may search by topic by looking up key words from an article's title in the Permuterm Subject Index and referring to the Source Index for the full reference.

SOCIAL SCIENCES INDEX

Social Sciences Index, published quarterly and cumulated annually, gives author and title access to articles from political science journals. Some of the public policy journals include articles on U.S. policy regarding Africa. Use Library of Congress subject headings; also follow the cross-references.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

SPECIFIC AFRICAN ISSUE COVERAGE

Africa (London)
Africa: an international business, economic, and political monthly
Africa Confidential
Africa Contemporary Record (annual)
Africa Diary
Africa Economic Digest
Africa Insider
Africa Insight
Africa News
Africa Recovery (UN Department of Public Inquiry)
Africa Report
Africa Research Bulletin
African Affairs
African Business
African Insider
African Studies Review
CSIS Africa Notes
Horn of Africa
Issue: A Journal of Opinion
Journal of Contemporary African Studies
Journal Modern African Studies
Journal of Southern African Studies
New African
Nigerian Forum
Optima
South Africa International
South African Panorama
Washington Report on Africa
Weekly Review
West Africa

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORLD ISSUES COVERAGE (these include issues on U.S. policy regarding Africa on a regular basis in a foreign relations context)

Annals
Aussenpolitik
Commentary
Comparative Politics
Comparative Political Studies
Department of State Bulletin
Fletcher Forum
Foreign Affairs
Foreign Policy
Global Affairs
Human Rights Quarterly
Journal of International Affairs
Journal of Strategic Studies
Orbis
Refugees
SAIS Review
Strategic Review
Third World Quarterly
UN Chronicle
World Policy Journal
World Today
World Politics

GENERAL PUBLIC POLICY COVERAGE (these include articles on Africa as issues arise)

Brookings Review
Conflict Quarterly
Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report
Current History (Occasional issue devoted to Africa)
Economist
Foreign Service Journal
International Security
Journal of International Affairs
Journal of Peace Research
Manchester Guardian
National Journal
National Interest
New Stateman
Policy Review
Policy Studies Journal
Political Quarterly
Potomac Review
Review of Politics
Washington Quarterly
West Africa
Wilson Quarterly

Weekly news sources include *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *US News & World Report*; daily newspapers include *Washington Post*, *Washington Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *New York Times*, *Christian Science Monitor*, and *Los Angeles Times*; monthly/quarterly general sources include *Harpers*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *Reader's Digest*, and law and international law journals.

Additional journal titles may be located by consulting such sources as *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory*, The *IMS Ayer Directory of Publications*, *Sources of Serials*, *Gale Directory of Publications*, the *Standard Periodical Directory*, and the *Oxbridge Directory of Newsletters*.

Current Contents Africa (CCA) has been published since 1976, giving facsimile reproductions of the contents pages of Africanist serials. It includes a master list of serials at the beginning of each volume. Non-Africanist periodicals are covered from time to time when they contain papers on African studies.

GUIDES TO ORGANIZATIONS

There are hundreds of organizations with an interest in foreign relations, some of them may be able to provide information by correspondence. The list of books which follows is a selection of some of the many available guides to organizations.

Encyclopedia of associations. Detroit, Michigan, Gale Research Company. 4 v.
"The Encyclopedia of Associations consists of the following volumes: Volume 1, National Organizations of the United States, detailed descriptions of national trade, professional, and other organizations; Volume 2, Geographic and Executive Indexes, covering material in Volume 1; Volume 3, New Associations and Projects, periodic reports listing additional associations not included in Volume 1. Volume 4, International Organizations, detailed descriptions of international trade, professional, and other organizations; and, International Organizations Supplement, periodic reports listing additional associations not listed in Volume 4."

Encyclopedia of governmental advisory organizations. Detroit, Mich., Gale Research Co.
"A reference guide to approximately 5,000 permanent, continuing, and ad hoc U.S. presidential advisory committees, congressional advisory committees, and other agencies." Use the name and keyword index in Volume 1, Part 3.

Research Centers Directory. Edited by Robert C. Thomas and James A. Rullner. Detroit, Mich., Gale Research Co.
A guide to university-related and other nonprofit research organizations established on a permanent basis and carrying on continuing research programs in agriculture, business, conservation, education, engineering and technology, government, law, life sciences, mathematics, area studies, physical and earth sciences, social sciences, and humanities.

U.S. Dept. of State. Bureau of International Organization Affairs.
United States representation in selected international organizations and major meetings thereof. [Washington] Bureau of International Organization Affairs, 1975. 56 p.

United States Government manual. Prepared by the U.S. Office of the Federal Register. Washington, G.P.O.
Use the subject/agency index to identify Federal agencies with responsibilities in the implementation of foreign policy.

Washington information directory. Washington, Congressional Quarterly.
This directory, which is updated yearly, lists both governmental and non-governmental organizations with headquarters or branch offices in Washington, D.C.

Yearbook of International Organizations. Edited by Union of International Oragnizations. Munchen, K.G. Saur. 3 v.
Volume 1: Descriptions and index; Volume 2: Countries; Volume 3: Subject guide.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The following is a list of some of the Federal agencies which may be able to provide materials on the debate topic. Some sources listed in the previous section will provide information about agencies listed here and other agencies.

African Section; African and Middle Eastern Division
The Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
(202) 287-5528
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., M-F
The Reading Room facility of the African Section is open to the public (ages 18 years and over) from 8:30-5:00, Monday-Friday. The African and Middle Eastern Division has issued various Africana bibliographies. Students are encouraged to consult their university or college library or research facility library as a first resource.

Bureau of Public Affairs
Correspondence Management Division, Room 5819A
U.S. Department of State
Washington, DC 20520
(202) 647-6575
Provides information on topics related to U.S. foreign policy. Distributes "Background notes" on specific countries; and publications from the "Current Policy", "Special Report", and "Gist" series and also has a speakers bureau which is designed to deal with special requests.

Directorate for Public Correspondence
Room 2E777
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)
U.S. Department of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301
(202) 697-5737

Office of Public Affairs
Office of the United States Trade Representative
600 Seventeenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506
(202) 395-3230

Peace Corps
806 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Room 1214
Washington, D.C. 20526
(202) 254-5010

United States Mission to the United Nations
799 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
(212) 415-4000

U.S. International Trade Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 377-3808

U.S. Agency for International Development
Office of Public Inquiries
Room 4889
Washington, D.C. 20523
(202) 647-3504

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

A variety of international organizations and entities may be able to provide information to debaters. International organizations are listed in the sources mentioned earlier in this section of the guide. Some of the many international organizations include:

Food and Agriculture Organization
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

International Monetary Fund
700 19th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20431

Office of Public Inquiry
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

Organization of African Unity (OAU)
P.O. Box 3243
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia
157700 (Telephone)
(European Office)
Ave Des Arts 3-4-5 (Bte 17)
Belgium
218 1892 (Telephone)
Specialized agencies under the auspices of the OAU include: African Civil Aviation Commission, Orgainzation of African Trade Union, Pan African News Agency, Pan African Telecommunications Union

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
Africa Hall
POB 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
447200 (Telephone)

World Bank
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

SB-176
August 19, 1988

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE 1988-89 COLLEGE DEBATE TOPIC

Resolved: That United States Foreign Policy Toward One or More African Nations Should be Substantially Changed.

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___ Advance: The Journal of the African Development Foundation, Volume 1, Number 1, 1986-1987. Annual anthology of reports, essays, and monographs on grass-roots economic development in Africa. 1987: 52 p.; ill.
Y 3.Af 8:9/986/87 S/N 052-070-06287-8 $ 4.75

___ Africa Tomorrow: Issues in Technology, Agriculture, and United States Foreign Aid, A Technical Memorandum. Discusses the following topics relating to the future of Sub-Saharan African agriculture: technological needs, successful technology development and transfer; and the roles of public and private foreign aid. Major issues constraining the development of sustainable technologies for low resource food producers are also discussed. 1984: 152 p.; ill.
Y 3.T 22/2:11 Af 8 S/N 052-003-00985-4 5.50

___ Black Labor Unions in South Africa: Report of a Symposium. Examines the status of independent black labor unions in South Africa and their potential for effecting change in that troubled country. Based on a symposium co-sponsored by the Center for the Study of Foreign Affairs and the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research on April 30, 1985. 1987: 69 p. S 1.114/3:So 8 S/N 044-000-02163-3 4.50

Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for: Covers the human rights practices of all nations that receive United States foreign assistance as well as those nations that do not but are members of the United Nations.

___ 1986 Report. 1986: 1366 p.
Y 4.F 76/1-15:986 S/N 052-070-06253-3 31.00

___ 1987 Report. 1988: 1368 p.
Y 4.F 76/1-15:987 S/N 052-070-06410-2 31.00

___Defense, International Military Education and Training (IMET), Agreement Between the United States of America and the Central African Republic, Effected by Exchange of Notes Dated at Bangui, August 31 and September 7, 1982; Entered Into Force September 7, 1982. 1985:
5 p. S 9.10:10709 S/N 844-001-00320-6 $ 1.00

___Department of State Bulletin, The Official Record of United States Foreign Policy. (Monthly and Annual Index.) Provides information on the development of foreign relations, operations of the State Department, statements by the President and Secretary of State, and special articles on international affairs. Subscription price: Domestic - $20.00 a year; Foreign - $25.00 a year. Single copy price: Domestic - $4.50 a copy; Foreign - $5.63 a copy. Annual Index: Domestic - $1.50 a copy; Foreign - $1.88 a copy. (DSB) (File Code 2E)
S 1.3: S/N 744-002-00000-1

___Foreign Economic Trends and Their Implications for the United States. (Irregularly.) Includes key economic indicators, a brief summary of the state of the economy of the subject country, the current situation and economic trends, industrial report, agricultural report, foreign trade situation, living costs, monetary situation, and conclusions and implications for the United States. Subscription price: Domestic - $55.00; Foreign - $68.75. (ECTR) (File Code 2B)
C 61.11: S/N 803-006-00000-8

___Foreign Labor Trends, South Africa, 1986-1987. 1988:
58 p. L 29.16:So 8a S/N 829-003-00031-7 3.00

___Grassroots Development: The African Development Foundation. Examines the African Development Foundation's administration of United States aid to African agriculture. Gives the history of the Foundation, summarizes 12 ADF-funded projects, and lists projects awarded from 1984-1987. 1988: 187 p.; ill.
Y 3.T 22/2:2 G 76 S/N 052-003-01109-3 8.50

___International Countertrade: A Guide for Managers and Executives. Deals with various aspects of countertrade practices and describes current countertrade practices in a number of countries in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. 1984: 100 p.
C 61.8:C 83 S/N 003-009-00435-7 3.75

Marketing in:

___ Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland. 1988: 32 p.
S/N 803-007-00041-1 1.50

___ The Congo. 1988: 48 p.
S/N 803-007-00044-6 2.25

Marketing in - con.

___ Gabon. 1987: 45 p.
C 61.12:87-01 S/N 803-007-00032-2 $ 2.25

___ Kenya. 1987: 36 p.
S/N 803-007-00035-7 1.75

___ Nigeria. 1988: 48 p.
C 61.12:88-02 S/N 803-007-00040-3 2.25

___Soviet Policies Toward the Developing World During the 1980s: The Dilemmas of Power and Presence. Provides a detailed examination of the growth of Soviet presence in the developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. Includes conclusions about Soviet policies and their implications for United States policies. 1986: 433 p.; ill.
D 301.26/6:So 8/4 S/N 008-070-00588-3 16.00

___Strategic Materials: Technologies to Reduce United States Materials Import Vulnerability. Discusses the technical alternatives to continued reliance on Southern Africa and the Soviet Union for strategic metals such as chromium, cobalt, manganese, and platinum. Technical, economic, and institutional barriers to the implementation of the alternatives are reviewed and governmental options to overcome these barriers are identified and analyzed. 1984: 417 p.; ill.
Y 3.T 22/2:2 St 8 S/N 052-003-00979-0 14.00

___Sub-Saharan Africa and the United States. Describes the people, climate, economics and politics of Sub-Saharan Africa. 1985: 48 p.; ill. revised ed.
S 1.2:Af 8/5/985 S/N 044-000-02114-5 2.50

___United States Participation in the UN, Report by the President to the Congress for the Year 1986. Includes sections on: political and security affairs; economic, social, scientific, and human rights affairs; legal developments; trusteeship and dependent areas; and budget, administration, and institutional management. 1987: 371 p.
S/N 044-000-02209-5 7.00

___World Population Profile: 1987. Presents summary demographic information for the 208 countries and territories of the world with a population of at least 5,000 in 1987. Includes sections on: trends; population change; fertility declines; contraceptive prevalence; and Sub-Saharan Africa. 1987: 80 p.; ill.
C 3.205/3:WP-87 S/N 003-024-06706-4 4.50

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